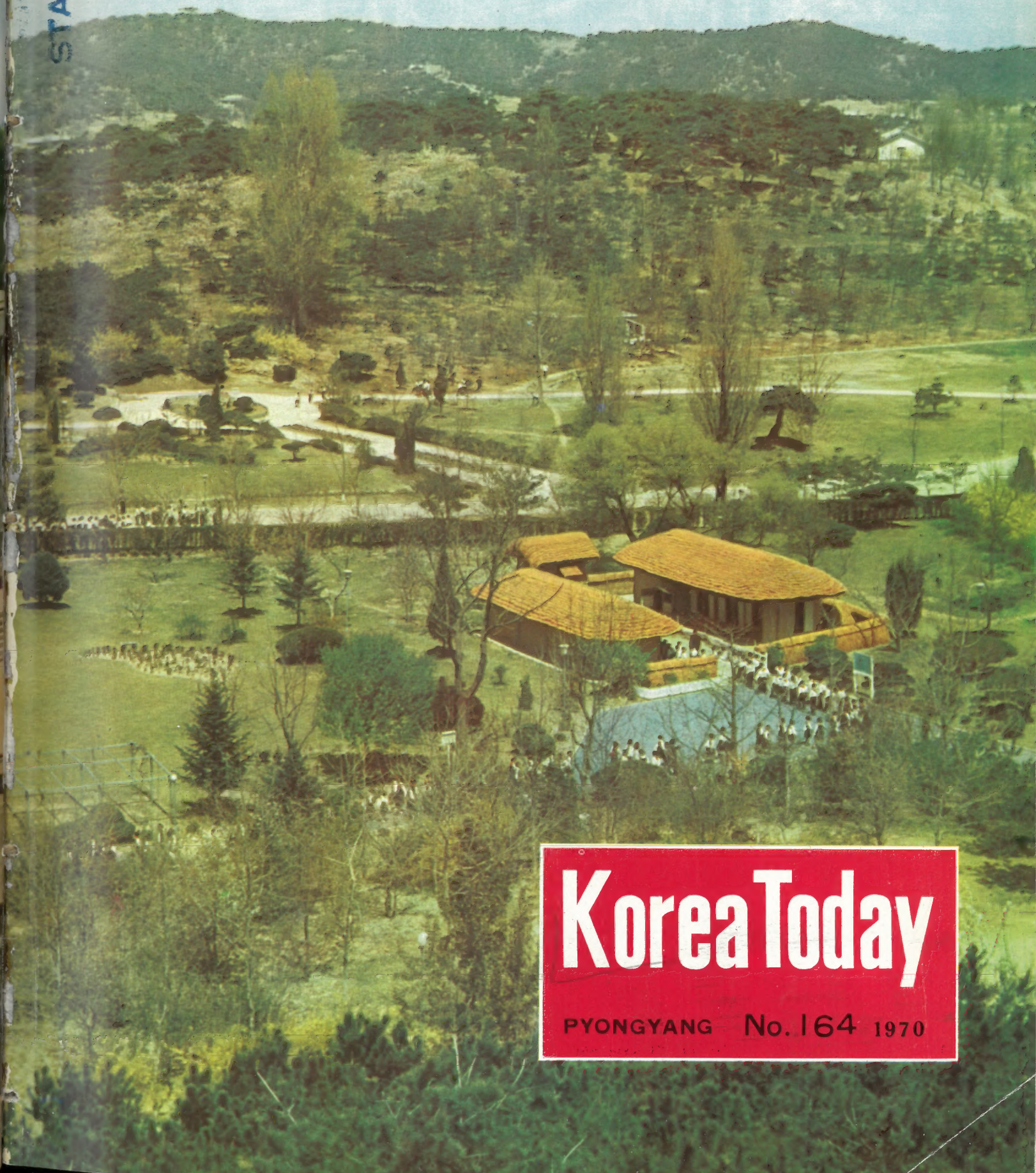




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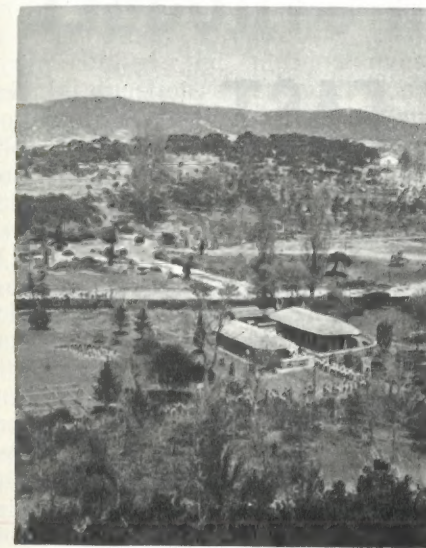






The working class of our country are turning out various types of cars including large-size lorries with their own techniques and home-made equipments

# Korea Today



FRONT COVER: The Historic place of Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his boyhood

*Photo by Kim Un Ju*

BACK COVER: In May 1939, on his way to the Musan area in the homeland the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army bivouacked one night here at Pegaebong and inspired his men with patriotism. Photo: The working people come from all parts of the country to learn the revolutionary thought of the great Leader

*Photo by An Myong Sok*

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# THE GREAT IDEA OF LENIN ON THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN COLONIES IN THE EAST IS TRIUMPHING

On the Occasion of the Centenary of the  
Birth of V.I. Lenin

KIM IL SUNG

The April 16th issue of "Pravda," Organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published the article "The Great Idea of Lenin on the National Liberation Struggle in Colonies in the East Is Triumphant" authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of V.I. Lenin.

The full text of the article reads:

We are celebrating shortly the memorable centenary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, together with all the progressive people of the world.

Lenin, great Leader of revolution and genius of mankind, devoted all his life to the sacred revolutionary cause of the freedom and liberation of the international working classes and the oppressed nations in all lands and performed immortal exploits for the victory of socialism and communism.

Lenin firmly defended the revolutionary quintessence of Marxism by his uncompromising struggle against opportunist trends of all hues and creatively developed and further enriched Marxism to suit the new historical conditions of the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution. Carrying out his activities in the era of imperialism when the contradictions of capitalist society had reached their zenith, Lenin scientifically expounded the nature and historical place of imperialism as the highest and latest stage of capitalism in accordance with the laws

of emergence, development and downfall of capitalism discovered by Marx and thus demonstrated the inevitability of its ruin and put forward, for the first time, the theory on the victory of the socialist revolution in one country, taken singly. He developed the idea on the proletarian dictatorship still further, formulated the organizational and ideological basis of a new type of Marxist party and its tactical principles and mapped out the programme of socialist construction, thereby arousing the working classes and the exploited and oppressed toiling masses of the whole world to a decisive revolutionary battle for socialism.

Leninism is creative Marxism in the era of imperialism, the theory and strategy and tactics of the proletarian revolution, a powerful weapon in the hands of the revolutionary peoples for overthrowing the old society and creating a new world, and a great militant banner of our times. Reality vividly proves the invincible vitality of Leninism as the revolutionary theory of the proletariat to change the world. The undying revolutionary banner of Lenin is flying high everywhere on the globe; and as the days go by, it is giving an increasingly powerful impetus to the struggle of the progressive peoples across the world and reliably leading all mankind to a bright future.

The colonial-national question holds an important place in the theory of Lenin.

Lenin created an orderly system of the theory regarding the national-colonial rev-

olution in the era of imperialism, the era of national oppression based on the domination of finance capital. In the era of monopoly capitalism the world was divided into two parts: a handful of imperialist powers on the one hand and the colonial and dependent countries inhabited by the oppressed nations which make up the majority of the population on the globe on the other. Under the new circumstances Lenin linked the national question with the colonial question, extended it from a local question confined to the nations of "civilized" countries in Europe to a general question of liberation of the oppressed nations from the yoke of imperialism, and regarded the colonial-national question as part of the whole question of the proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship. Lenin said that the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries must be converted from the reserve of imperialism into the ally of the proletarian revolution and that the working class must reject social chauvinism thoroughly and fight in firm unity with hundreds of millions of the oppressed nations who up till then had been completely outside the orbit of historical progress and had been considered simply objects of history. Lenin further developed in depth Marx's scientific idea on self-determination of nations which is the basic principle of solving the national-colonial question. He pointed out that all nations are equal and independent, that no privileges should be given to any particular nation on any account and that all actions of infringing upon the rights of national minorities should be declared illegal, and held that all nations should enjoy the freedom of state secession and the right to political self-determination. At the same time he advocated the genuine solidarity of nations based on the principle of proletarian internationalism and categorically rejected bigoted national egoists and bourgeois nationalists who "in words, recognize the equality of nations, but in deeds (often covertly, behind the backs of the people) stand for certain privileges for one of the nations, and always try to secure greater advantages for 'their own' nation (i.e., for the bourgeoisie of their own nation); strive to separate and segregate nations, to foster national exclusiveness, etc." (Lenin, Collected Works, Korean Ed., Vol. XIX, p. 682.)

While fighting for the freedom and independence of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries, Lenin directed particular attention to the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the East.

During the period from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, the Eastern countries were divided up by the world imperialist powers as their colonies and the Asian continent was turned into a source of raw materials, a place of capital export and a market for surplus commodities for the world capitalist powers, into a vast rear of imperial-

ism. This greatly impeded the normal development of the economy of the Eastern countries where the capitalist relations were budding out to a considerable degree within the feudal society. The intensification of the oppression and exploitation of the Eastern countries by the imperialist powers and the impediment to the social and economic development of the countries in Asia inevitably aggravated national contradictions between the imperialist powers and the peoples in this region. Compared with the peoples of the advanced capitalist countries, the Eastern peoples were subjected to multiple harsh exploitation and barbarous national and racial oppression by the imperialists. The intensified aggression by the imperialist powers upon the East and the accelerated process of colonization and semi-colonization of the Asian countries also sharpened class contradictions to the extreme in this area. Combined with the exploitation by the indigenous reactionary ruling classes, the plunder by foreign imperialists became more intolerable. The contradictions among the imperialist powers and the monopolist capitalist combines scrambling for colonial interests and spheres of influence, too, were culminating in serious clashes in this area. This zone was, indeed, a concentration point of various contradictions giving birth to the revolution, the weakest link in the chain of imperialist front and a field of decisive battle in the world-wide political struggle. The East became the central point of the national-colonial question. The peoples of the East awoke from a centuries-long slumber, and from the close of the 19th century onward the revolutionary movements of the peoples for freedom and independence began to take place in all parts of Asia.

Lenin said as follows: "The period of the awakening of the East in the contemporary revolution is being succeeded by a period in which all the Eastern peoples will participate in deciding the destiny of the whole world, so as not to be simply objects of the enrichment of others. The peoples of the East are becoming alive to the need for practical action, the need for every nation to take part in shaping the destiny of all mankind." (Lenin, Collected Works, Korean Ed., Vol. XXX, p. 181.)

The Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia opened a new era in the national-liberation struggle of the Eastern peoples. The victory of the October Revolution further awakened the Eastern peoples who had been made ignorant by medieval policies and existed only as material to fertilize capitalist civilization until then, and linked up the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations with the revolutionary movement of the international working classes and thus lifted it to a new, higher level of development.

Having drawn fathomless strength and courage from the great idea of Lenin on the colonial-national question and found a correct



way of struggle in the victory of the October Revolution, the peoples of the East won historic victories by unfolding resolute and valiant battles against imperialism and colonialism under the leadership of the working class. Especially since the Second World War, a great revolutionary change has taken place in the East and the look of Asia has fundamentally been altered.

The Chinese people finally drove out foreign imperialists and overthrew the feudal and bureaucratic-capitalist rule through a long liberation struggle against imperialism. The triumph of the Chinese revolution was a great international event second only, in its significance, to the Great October Revolution. The fact that the Chinese people comprising nearly one-fourth of the world population cast off the shackle of imperialism and embarked upon the road of socialism, meant another big breach made in the imperialist colonial system and tipped the balance of forces between socialism and imperialism decisively in favour of socialism.

The heroic Vietnamese people kicked out the French colonialists and other foreign invaders by waging bloody struggles and founded a socialist state, the first of its kind in Southeast Asia. Today Viet Nam is the fiercest front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle. It is on the soil of Viet Nam that an acute struggle goes on between the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The people's liberation armed forces and the people of South Viet Nam have already emancipated four-fifths of the territory and two-thirds of the population and established the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. They keep on inflicting irretrievably serious military and political defeats on the U.S. imperialist aggressors and are driving the U.S. imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppets into a tight corner.

Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the Laotian people have taken up arms in their hands for the liberation and independence of the country, for the safeguarding of peace and security in Indo-China and Southeast Asia, and are delivering uninterrupted attacks upon the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and scoring ever greater successes in their struggle everyday. The working class and the people of Japan are carrying on a vigorous anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-monopoly struggle and dealing heavy blows at the war policies of the U.S. imperialists and at the revival of Japanese militarism. The Thai and the Malayan peoples are unfolding a powerful armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the pro-American dictatorships; and the Philippine people, youth and students have come out into the streets bravely in resistance to the political and economic subjugation of the country by U.S. imperialism. The Cambodian people are

fighting for their national sovereignty and territorial integrity; and the peoples of India, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan and all the rest of the Asian countries are marching ahead in the fighting ranks against imperialism and colonialism.

The whole course of the Korean revolution replete with harsh ordeals and heroic events has been a course of glorious victories of the immortal banner of Lenin. The Korean people found a weapon of liberation in the great ideas of Lenin and, under his banner, they have been waging a sacred struggle for freedom and independence and carving out a history of creation and victory.

In the darkest days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when misfortunes were weighing upon our nation, the Korean Communists, hoisting high the banner of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle with Lenin's revolutionary ideas as their strategic and tactical guide line, waged the 15 long years of heroic armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and thus defeated Japanese imperialism and achieved the historic victory—the liberation of the fatherland.

After the August 15 liberation our people who embarked upon a new life thoroughly carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and established a reliable revolutionary base in the northern half, heroically repulsed the bestial armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and its stooges in the Fatherland Liberation War and honourably safeguarded the revolutionary gains. The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War showed that no imperialist forces of aggression can ever conquer a people who have risen up for the freedom and independence of their country under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, exposed the vulnerability and corruptness of U.S. imperialism and firmly convinced the oppressed nations of the world that U.S. imperialism is by no means invincible and that it is quite possible for them to defeat it in battle. Our Party has attained great victories and successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by adhering firmly to the *Juche* line of creatively applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of other countries to suit the historical conditions and national peculiarities of our country and of solving our own problems always on our own responsibilities, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Today our country has become a socialist state with the full right to self-determination in politics, a powerful, self-sustaining national economy, brilliant national culture and mighty self-defence power.

The great socio-economic changes in the northern half of the Republic exercise an immense revolutionary influence on the people in South Korea who are groaning under the tyrannical

colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. The South Korean people who look up at the prospering and developing northern half as the beacon of hope have been conducting a staunch struggle against the U.S. imperialist policies of colonial subjugation and military aggression ever since the first days of the occupation of the southern half by the U.S. imperialists. The popular struggle of resistance in October 1946, the massive popular uprising in April 1960 which overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the old stooge of U.S. imperialism, and all the successive dynamic struggles of the South Korean people to oppose the "South Korea-Japan talks," to smash the traitorous "South Korea-Japan treaty" and to oppose the manoeuvrings of the present South Korean rulers to prolong their term of office have shaken the U.S. imperialist colonial rule to its very foundation. At present the revolutionary struggle in South Korea is gradually getting organized and is rooting deep among the workers and peasants, the main forces of revolution; and the broad masses of all walks of life are rising in the anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-puppet struggle. Expanding and strengthening their revolutionary organizations still more, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are actively unfolding a broad mass struggle everywhere to liquidate the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and realize the complete sovereignty and independence of the nation and the unification of the country and to oppose military fascist dictatorship and win political freedom and democratic rights. The South Korean people will be more awakened and steeled in the struggle and will finally drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and knock down their stooges and thereby definitely achieve victory in the revolution.

Asia, once a colonial continent, has turned into an area where furious revolutionary storms are raging to entomb imperialism. Today this area has become the outpost on the front of the international revolution against imperialism, the main arena of the revolutionary struggle being carried out in a world-wide scope for freedom and liberation. Dealt powerful blows by the national-liberation struggle of the Eastern peoples, the imperialists have been mortally disfigured with wounds all over and completely isolated. Shameful imperialism and colonialism which kept hundreds of millions of people in poverty and hunger are now living their last days in the East, and their complete liquidation is on the order of the day.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples in the Asian continent with more than half of the world population and enormous natural and economic potentialities is strengthening the position of socialist countries in the world arena and providing favourable conditions for a further advancement of the international working-class movement by aggravating

the general crisis of the world capitalist system and by striking imperialism from behind. The Eastern nations which were subjected to oppression and plunder and harsh national humiliation and racial discrimination by foreign aggressors for centuries have now emerged as a great revolutionary force of our times that opposes imperialism and colonialism and become a great motive power that carries forward the history of mankind.

Lenin once said that "...clear enough, in the impending decisive battle of the world revolution the movement of the majority of the population on the globe tending towards national liberation at the beginning will oppose capitalism and imperialism, and possibly, play a revolutionary role far greater than we expect." (Lenin, Collected Works, Korean Ed., Vol. XXXII, p. 629.)

With every passing day, the correctness of Lenin's prediction is proved more clearly by the modern history of mankind which is adorned with revolutionary events.

Scared at the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces which are growing and strengthening in Asia day by day, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are desperately floundering in an endeavour to repress the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggles of the peoples in this area which are spreading like a prairie fire, and to prop up their tottering colonial rule.

The U.S. imperialists have poured most of their overseas military aid into the Asian region, set up numerous military bases and thrown two-thirds of their overseas armed forces of aggression there. While reinforcing their aggressive armed forces, they are nursing a fantastic pipe dream of achieving their Asian aggression without difficulty mainly by "means of making Asiatics fight each other," putting up Japanese militarism as a "shock brigade" and raking up their satellite states and puppets in Asia. The U.S. imperialists have rearmed Japanese militarism and aligned it with the South Korean puppets and are making frenzied efforts to rig up an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with them as the axis. Especially of late, the conspiratorial manoeuvres of the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism to commit aggression on Asia are being pushed farther ahead. The U.S. imperialists have set out in actively utilizing for their Asian aggression the military and economic potentialities of Japan as their junior ally and military base of aggression, while the Japanese militarists, for their part, are openly running amuck to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with U.S. imperialist backing. The Japanese militarists are already taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam, stepping up undisguised war preparations to invade Korea and other countries in Asia and



intensifying their economic and cultural penetration into the countries of this area.

With no amount of desperate endeavour, can U.S. imperialism and its stooges escape their doom already sealed in Asia. The more the U.S. imperialists intensify their policy of aggression and war in Asia, the greater resistance of the Asian people they will encounter. The Eastern peoples will unfold an uncompromising, determined struggle for the building of an independent, prosperous new Asia and thereby knock down the colonial system of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism once and for all.

Since the days of Lenin, the Soviet people have upheld the banner of anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and contributed greatly to the cause of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world. The Soviet people assisted our people in the cause of liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and have given great aid, both material and moral,

to our people's struggle to safeguard the freedom and independence of their fatherland and build a new society. Our people remember the internationalist support and assistance the Soviet people have given to them. The Korean people set great store by their friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people on the front of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle. Today the militant solidarity between our people and the Soviet people is being further cemented. The militant solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union which was formed amidst the flames of common battle against imperialism and colonialism and for socialism and communism and which endured the trials of history will continue to consolidate and develop in the days to come.

Long live the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the international working classes and the oppressed nations all over the world firmly united under the ever-victorious revolutionary banner of Lenin!



## Mangyongdae—the Cradle of Revolution

### Where the Sun of People Rose

Not far from Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution of our country, lies Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the 40 million Korean people.

The Mangyong-bong or All-Seeing Peak called as such by the inhabitants from olden times because of the bird's eye view it gave of the exquisite landscape, with the meandering River Taedong-gang and the placid Sunhwa Lake in its foot.

Nestled in the bosom of this exquisite Nature is a small farm house the like of which was to be found everywhere in the poor countryside of Korea in the pre-liberation days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, was born in this house on April 15, 1912.

Mangyongdae attracts many people all the year round, particularly in the balmy spring days.

In 1910 when our country with a long history of five millennia was occupied by the vicious Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Righteous Volunteers took up arms and came out to a struggle out of righteous indignation under the motto "Let's annihilate the Japs, the enemy," and those who were engaged in the patriotic cultural and enlightenment movement called for "restoration of sovereign rights" and "promotion of industry and education."

On March 1, 1919, a nation-wide powerful March First Popular Uprising broke out and the 1920's witnessed the development of the early communist movement.

The people fought courageously and sagaciously in the struggle against the aggressors but the anti-Japanese, national-liberation movement of the Korean people could not but go through a period of temporary suffering, because of the absence of its great leader.

The Korean people were impatiently waiting for the appearance of such a sun that would bring them a great joy of national resurrection.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung, who was born at the revolutionary family in Mangyongdae and nourished the high ambition of revolution, made his appearance as the great Leader of the Korean revolution, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, led our people's revolutionary struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and building of a new society to the straight road to victory, striking out for himself the untrodden path of Marxism-Leninism, in firm reliance on the idea of *Juche*.

So our people who lead a happy life through their joyous creative labour, regarding it as the greatest

happiness and pride to have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the nation, visit Mangyongdae, where the Korean revolution took its root, with boundless emotion and joy, looking upon it as their eternal spiritual birthplace, the cradle of revolution.

The brothers and sisters groaning in the southern half of the country under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and our compatriots abroad are living confidently with a boundless respect and reverence for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, picturing to themselves Mangyongdae—the cradle of revolution.

Such is the unanimous feeling of the Korean people.

Even foreign guests who come to Korea from far-off lands pay a visit to Mangyongdae first of all.

A foreigner who visited Mangyongdae wrote his impression as follows:

"Mangyongdae is not only dearest to the Korean people, but it is a place giving great educational and inspiring strength to many foreign revolutionaries."

The house at Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and grew up and various relics and historical places which are the evidence of his life in his early days make the visitors look back with a feeling of reverence to the arduous, yet glorious path traversed by the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the house in Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung spent his childhood the family of Comrade Kim Il Sung lived for generations eking out a scanty living as tenant farmers.

The family of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a reputable family with brilliant patriotic and revolutionary exploits made by its successive generations who fought resolutely for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

His great-grandfather Mr. Kim Ung U was a patriot who fought in the van of the battle for sinking the pirate ship "General Sherman" dispatched by the U.S. aggressors as a feeler for their aggression of our country in 1866.

His grandfather Mr. Kim Bo Hyon was a patriot who educated his sons and grandsons in patriotism: He would say to them, "Resistance is the only resort for the people who were deprived of their country to have."

His grandmother Mrs. Li Bo Ik, too, lived a honourable life firmly upholding patriotic principles in the teeth of the harsh repression and persecution by the Japanese imperialists, and, as a diligent woman of strong will, she actively backed the revolutionary struggle of her sons and grandsons.



On July 10, 1894, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement in the period prior to the anti-Japanese armed struggle, indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, patriotic and revolutionary educationist and Father of Korea who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung into the great Leader of the Korean people, was born at the shabby straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae, where he spent his boyhood.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik became a leader of the anti-Japanese struggle already in his secondary-school days. Later he moved his theatre of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to Ponghwa-ri, Kangdong County in the early spring of 1916 and formed the Korean National Association there.

While leading the Korean National Association, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik infused the anti-Japanese patriotic thoughts into the hearts of the people who were groaning in the dark Japanese imperialist rule and actively roused the broad sections of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Once he was arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese imperialist police. While in prison he searched for the course which he would follow after his release to carry on more active revolutionary activities.

Upon his release from prison, he moved the theatre of his struggle to the northern borderland of our country and Northeastern areas of China and continued an indomitable revolutionary struggle until he died.

The house at Mangyongdae tells many stories about Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, who was born and brought up in a patriotic family, receiving the patriotic and revolutionary influence from her father Mr. Kang Don Uk and her eldest brother Mr. Kang Jin Sok, anti-Japanese fighters, who fought devotedly for the restoration of the fatherland, and became a daughter-in-law of the revolutionary family.

A water jar, an oven, a stone mortar, a loom and other relics used by Mrs. Kang Ban Sok which are now carefully preserved in and out of the straw-thatched house bespeak that she was a diligent, refined woman.

Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, Mother of Korea, who gave birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great and prominent Leader of our people, did all the domestic chores and, at the same time, actively helped her husband in his revolutionary activities and brought up her sons into ardent revolutionaries and Communists. After the death of her husband, she devoted her all to the education of the rising generation in pursuance of her late husband's will.

While operating as member of a secret revolutionary circle organized by Comrade Kim Il Sung with Communists in the Fusung area, she formed an anti-Japanese women's organization, and expanding its organization to many areas, energetically organized and unfolded a struggle for the independence of the country and the social emancipation of women.

Especially she devoted her body and soul to helping Comrade Kim Il Sung in the work of founding the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, for which she bravely endured all the hardships and trials.

As the wife of a revolutionary and as the mother who gave birth to and brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, Mrs. Kang Ban Sok was an ardent Communist and prominent female politician who devoted her all solely to the victory of the Korean revolution.

Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, too, was an ardent revolutionary fighter and a staunch Communist who took part in the revolutionary struggle in his early years for the restoration of the fatherland.

The two younger brothers of Comrade Kim Il Sung are also ardent Communists; they took part in the anti-Japanese struggle in their early years and fought courageously against the enemy.

The family and relations of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution and great Leader of the Korean people, fought resolutely through successive generations from the great-grandfather for the independence of the country and freedom and liberation of the people.

Born into the patriotic revolutionary family Comrade Kim Il Sung grew up being inspired from his childhood with the great will of revolution by his parents, the revolutionaries.

Under the meticulous care and keen great affection of his parents, Comrade Kim Il Sung nourished a strong spirit of inquiry, determined will, resolution, and great magnanimity based on principle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was educated in patriotism by his parents from his childhood growing up in rough storms and tribulations under the circumstances in which the whole nation was sunken in wrath and agony as a stateless people.

Every blade of grass, every tree, and every rock in Mangyongdae is pregnant with meaning. The "Study Site" where Comrade Kim Il Sung in his childhood frequented to study, a "Dulme" tree by the house of his birth which he climbed up to capture a beautiful rainbow, a "Warship Rock" where he together with his friends played at soldiers when he was a little boy shouting loudly: "Let's go and wipe out the Japs"—all these historical objects vividly show traits of Comrade Kim Il Sung who distinguished himself from his childhood as a broad-minded and kind-hearted boy of unusual talent and vigorous character who was always absorbed in reading books and gained not only the highest mark for every subject of study but also a good store of knowledge about society.

He was inspired with patriotic ardor by the March First Popular Uprising which was a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance struggle of the Korean people; developed enemy-crushing will through the repeated brutal arrests of his father by the Japanese imperialist police; and influenced by his father's indomitable revolutionary activities, fostered strong anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and revolutionary class consciousness from his early years.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung was 14 a sad news came to him that his father was again arrested by the Japanese imperialists.

With a burning desire and firm resolve to fight the Japanese imperialists and attain the independence of



Comrade Kim Il Sung, then 14 years old, set out alone on the long journey of a thousand ri

the country at all costs he crossed the River Amnok-gang to embark upon the road of the great revolution.

Looking back to that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"I crossed the River Amnok-gang when 14, firmly resolved not to return before Korea won independence. Young as I was at the time, I could not repress my sorrow as I, singing the 'Song of the River Amnok-gang' composed by someone, wondered when I should be able to tread on this soil again and when I should return to this land where I had grown up and our ancestors lay in their graves."**

Convinced that the road to Marxism-Leninism was the only road to the genuine salvation of the country and the people, Comrade Kim Il Sung struck out a new path, a genuine road of revolution by himself and in his own way.

In 1926 when he was 15 Comrade Kim Il Sung formed at Huatien county an illegal revolutionary organization—the Down-With-Imperialism Union—to struggle for the building of socialism and communism in Korea in the future and, for the present, to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea.

The formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was indeed an epoch-making event in the development of the communist and the national-liberation movement in our country.

It marked the beginning of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his emergence as a leader of the revolutionary youth and student movement.

In the winter of 1926 Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Saenal Juvenile Union with children and youths in Fusung with a view to educating and training them in the patriotic anti-Japanese ideas and socialist and communist ideas and published its newspaper "Saenal."

In the summer of 1927, Comrade Kim Il Sung changed the name of the Down-With-Imperialism Union into the Anti-Imperialist Youth League. While expanding the organization he formed the Young Communist League of Korea with the core elements of its youths and students. Prior to this, he organized legal juvenile organizations and anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations: he formed the Association of Korean Juveniles in Kirin and reorganized the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin which was under the influence of the nationalists into the Ryugil Association of Korean Students in Kirin and rallied firmly the youth and children and mobilized their organized force to the struggle against Japanese imperialism and the Chinese reactionary warlords.

Exposing and repudiating Rightist and Leftist utterances, empty talks and subversive actions of the factionalists and the narrow-minded nationalists,



who styled themselves as "leaders" of the communist and nationalist movements, Comrade Kim Il Sung led youth, students and the masses to the right path of the Korean revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was conducting his revolutionary activities under the condition that he was constantly shadowed and watched by the Japanese imperialists and Chinese reactionary warlords. In the autumn of 1929 he was arrested by the reactionary police and thrown into the Kirin prison.

Even behind the bars, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave continued guidance to the revolutionary organizations and elaborated his great plan for the Korean revolution.

After his release from the Kirin prison in the spring of 1930 Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, though enfeebled, embarked upon the road of active and energetic struggle for realizing his far-reaching plan for the Korean revolution he had mapped out in the prison.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, and outstanding Leader of revolution, gained a scientific insight into the situation in those days and gave a clear elucidation to the *Juche*-motivated Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line for the Korean revolution—the lines on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the armed struggle, the united front and the founding of the Korean Communist Party—and carried on a strenuous activities making preparations for their materialization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked energetically to make the preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle overcoming all obstacles lying in his way, and founded on April 25, 1932 the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youths, with the members of the Korean Revolutionary Army and of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League he had reared over a long period, as its nuclear constituents, and proclaimed it to the world.

Referring to this, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule the staunch Communists of our country, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, organized the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country, with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youths who set themselves against Japanese imperialism for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people."**

Since then the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in Korea developed onto a new, higher stage under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was the most active and decisive struggle for defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were armed to the teeth and for leading the Korean revolution to victory and the most effective form of struggle for powerfully encouraging and propelling all other forms of struggle of the masses of the people, thus forming a firm

center of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, fought against brigandish Japanese imperialism that had grown strong and possessed an aggressive army millions strong equipped with up-to-date weapons, had no state rear, no military and economic support from outside; the guerillas had to secure weapons, food and all necessary for the armed struggle by themselves through a bloody struggle against the enemy. It was an arduous protracted struggle unprecedented in the history, attended with manifold difficulties and obstacles beyond human imagination.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the revolution, laid down a *Juche*-motivated and original line and strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution and, with his distinguished leadership, led the prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius military strategist, annihilated the robber-like Japanese imperialists and brought the brilliant rays of liberation to the fatherland.

In the course of the 15-year-long glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the brilliant revolutionary traditions, the historical root of the socialist and communist revolution in our country.

After liberation he founded our Party, the General Staff of the Korean revolution and the guiding force of our people, strengthened and developed it as an invincible militant party, set up the first state of proletarian dictatorship in our country, turned the country into a powerful socialist state and opened up a new historical era of socialism and communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down original and wise lines and policies in each stage of the revolution from the period of his struggle for fatherland liberation to the stages of democratic revolution and socialist revolution and socialist construction, and has led the revolution of our country along the shortcut to victory.

Upholding the Red banner of revolution under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, today our people are racing ahead like a shot in the spirit of Chollima towards the complete victory of socialism and the bright morrow of communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius strategist of revolution and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and world revolution, made a scientific analysis of the present time, and on this basis, clarified the revolutionary theories on the international communist movement and the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, and thus has made a great contribution to the development of world revolution.

That is why the revolutionary peoples of the world have a deep reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung as a "genius leader of world revolution" and highly appraise his immortal revolutionary ideas and brilliant works as a "bright beacon guiding the world revolution to victory."

It is entirely thanks to the great Leader, who in

(Continued on page 19)

# Invincible Is the Revolutionary Cause of Our People under the Wise Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The entire working people of our country are vigorously marching along the bright road indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the complete triumph of socialism and a nation-wide victory of the revolution, overflowing with boundless loyalty to and deep reverence for the Leader who always leads our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

Our people take a high revolutionary pride in the fact that they enjoy the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and their hearts are filled with burning determination to accelerate the ultimate victory of our revolution upholding his leadership.

The wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted a deciding factor in all victories and achievements our people won and is a sure guarantee for the final victory of the great cause of socialism and communism in our country.

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The history of the past 40 years of the Korean people is a glorious history in which they have achieved brilliant victories in the revolution and construction under the superb guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During that period which is a short moment in the long history of our country, our people shook off the yoke of colonial enslavement by Japanese imperialism and brought about an epoch-making change in this land.

Today, under the Leader's guidance our people have become a dignified nation of a full-fledged sovereign and independent state who hold their destinies in their own hands and our country has been turned into a strong and mighty socialist state with the most advanced socialist system, the firm basis of an independent national economy, a powerful all-people defence system and a splendid national culture.

Our people have accomplished such a great

change in a short span of time, because Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, is leading our revolution.

The history of our revolution was by no means a smooth sailing; our people shed much blood in the struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressors and the class enemies and underwent stern trials many times. The struggle of our people for the national liberation and independence started before and after the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism. Then, as the working class appeared gradually on the stage of struggle and Marxism-Leninism spread in our country, the communist movement started. All those struggles, however, had experienced bitter failures and gone through turns and twists on account of the lack of the leadership of a sagacious leader.

It is not until the Korean people had the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the van of their struggle that their revolutionary cause could advance along the one road of victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up a new great era of revolution which marked a radical turn in the communist movement and anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in Korea by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism in the realities of our country and working out scientifically-motivated revolutionary line and policies to lead the Korean revolution correctly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has given the correctest solution to all the basic problems arising in the course of the Korean revolution in the past 40-odd years and led the Korean people along the one road of victory throughout all the stages of our revolution from the days of struggle for the liberation of the fatherland up to today.

The glorious revolutionary traditions, the root of revolution, which have a fundamental significance in carrying out the Korean revolution, or the Marxist-Leninist Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution, or the state of proletarian dictatorship, a powerful weapon of revolution, or the revolutionary theories which guide the Korean revolution along the only correct road



are unthinkable apart from the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It is entirely attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the Korean people have the glorious revolutionary traditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"The one and only tradition we should inherit is the revolutionary traditions of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army that fought in defence of the interests of the working people under the banner of Marxism-Leninism."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. II, p. 72.)

Our people have taken over the glorious revolutionary traditions created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean revolution, in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is the embodiment of his great revolutionary ideas.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people were able to have the Workers' Party of Korea, the most seasoned general staff of revolution.

Our Party was founded under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the complicated situation after liberation according to his unique line for building the Party, on the basis of the firm organizational and ideological preparations made by him during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Our Party has grown into the most revolutionary and militant Marxist-Leninist Party which has scored great achievements and accumulated a wealth of experiences, under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the original line on people's power and brought it into effect successfully, and strengthened and developed the people's power into the power of proletarian dictatorship, the first of its kinds in our country. Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the People's Army, the reliable defender of the revolution, and reared it up as the one-beat-hundred revolutionary armed force which has become a cadre, modernized army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung provided the Korean people with the greatest revolutionary theories capable of leading their revolutionary cause to brilliant victory.

The revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the line and policies of our Party, the embodiment of his ideas, are Marxism-Leninism applied creatively to the realities of our country, which most correctly guides the Korean people to socialism and communism.

The revolutionary ideas and theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung are very rich and profound in contents; they give the most scientific and revolutionary answer to the character and tasks of our revolution as well as to all questions arising in the revolutionary practices of national

liberation struggle and the construction of socialism and communism.

The great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung are run through with the idea of Juche.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, pointed out as follows:

**"Our Party's idea of Juche is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 533.)

The Juche idea that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people themselves on their own responsibility and all problems be solved in an independent and creative way mainly relying on one's own efforts in a strict adherence to the Marxist-Leninist theories, is the great revolutionary idea created and invariably held by Comrade Kim Il Sung. The idea is an all-conquering revolutionary idea which fully reflects the lawfulness of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the communist movement and the vital demands of our revolution.

The Korean people can win with credit the ultimate victory of their revolutionary cause, because they have as their guide line the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung which are run through with the principle of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in the national defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung solved most excellently all fundamental problems for the victory of the Korean revolution as seen above and, at the same time, led our people to brilliant victory through his superb art of leadership in each stage of our revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"Leading the people, our Party won national independence, accomplished a democratic revolution, carried out a great socialist revolution for doing away with all forms of exploitation and oppression, and carried on tremendous construction work, radically changing the appearance of the country."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 280.)

The anti-Japanese, national-liberation struggle of the Korean people could win brilliant victory thanks to the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the highest form of revolutionary struggle countering the anti-revolutionary armed forces with the revolutionary armed forces and is an excellent paragon of the struggle of the peoples in colonies to achieve na-

tional independence for themselves, organically combining the national liberation movement with the communist movement.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a revolutionary struggle carried under the unprecedentedly arduous conditions. The struggle was waged against the Japanese imperialist robbers who occupied the whole land of Korea and were stretching their talons of aggression to the wide areas of Asia. The struggle was also accompanied by a fierce struggle against all hues of opportunism in the ranks of revolutionary movement. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged creatively solving problems one by one, because there were no ready-made formulas nor experiences accumulated. The struggle was fought with the formidable enemy, securing arms, food and clothes for themselves, because there was no state rear nor aid from outside.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, so arduous, could win splendid victory because it was unfolded under the sagacious guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the creator of the great idea of Juche, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and gifted military strategist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out in an original way the line of the Korean revolution, the strategy and tactics of armed struggle and what not, and resolutely carried them through amid the fierce struggle with opportunism and flunkeyism. He led the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as a whole with the armed struggle as its centre to great victory overcoming all difficulties in the way of the protracted struggle for over 15 years, and finally crushed colonial fascist rule of Japanese imperialism and liberated the fatherland. The cause of our people for the restoration of the fatherland was thus accomplished and the broad way of national resurrection was opened for our people who had lived in distress as a ruined nation.

The sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the decisive guarantee for vigorously advancing our revolution along the shortcut following the liberation.

Our revolution had to go an arduous and complex way following the liberation, too. We had to carry out the revolution and construction under the condition that the country and the nation were divided into the North and the South owing to the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world reaction. Still worse, we had to set out on the road of building a new society, with a most backward economy and culture handed down from the old society and with aftereffects of the colonial rule harassing us.

Besides, we had to struggle against factionalism and all hues of opportunism after liberation, too. All those difficulties standing in the way of the development of the Korean revolution could

be successfully overcome only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the revolution who attained the highest dignity and deep trust among our people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself upon the great idea of Juche and a scientific analysis of the complex situation prevailing at home and abroad after the liberation and urgent demands of the development of the revolution, set forth the original line of building the revolutionary democratic base with the aim of building up powerful internal forces of the Korean revolution and of carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and followed it out. Thus in so short a span of time after liberation, in the northern half of the Republic the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution was successfully carried out and the people's democratic system was firmly established, and the northern half became a strong base for the Korean revolution.

During the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors, a severe trial for our Party and people, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Korean people to the victory of a historical significance. War history has never known such a war as the great Fatherland Liberation War in which our people fought and defeated the formidable enemy that greatly outnumbered them.

Indeed, it is attributable solely to the outstanding guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and genius military strategist, that the Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialists who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world, for the first time in history, and thus honourably defended the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and started U.S. imperialism on the downgrade.

In the postwar days when all things were reduced to ashes and so many difficulties cropped up before us that we were at a loss what to begin with, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convincingly led our people to a great socio-economic change and world-startling, creative struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, based on a clear-sighted analysis of the realities and the urgent demands of socio-economic development in our country after the war, set forth the original lines and policies of our socialist revolution and construction including the basic line of economic construction, the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture and thoroughly carried them out. As a result, the difficult and complex tasks of the socialist reorganization of production relations in towns and the countryside were carried out smoothly in no more than four to five years and the firm foundation of the independent national economy was laid in a short time after the war.



Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people realized the socialist society on this land, in which exploitation and oppression was liquidated for good.

After the establishment of the socialist society the problems of revolution and construction assumed an entirely new aspect. The creators of Marxism-Leninism gave no clear-cut answer to the problems and all hues of opportunism which appeared in the international communist movement did harm to their solution. This was a historic task to be solved by the Communists of our times.

It was brilliantly solved by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist.

When the socialist system was established and the basis of socialism laid in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung lost no time to put forward new fighting tasks for the complete triumph of socialism and roused the whole Party and the entire people to their realization.

With a scientific foresight as to the realistic requirements of the development of the revolution following the establishment of the socialist system and the future construction of socialism and communism, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified for the first time the most correct line of strengthening the proletarian dictatorship continuously and enhancing its function and role in every way. Further, he advanced the line of unfolding the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on a full scale and the outstanding revolutionary line of capturing two fortresses of socialism and communism, ideological and material.

Making a deep analysis of the class relations in the socialist society, he clarified for the first time in the history of Marxism-Leninism the lines of properly combining the class struggle against subversive machinations of hostile elements with the work of strengthening the political and moral unity of the entire people and of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society so as to eliminate all the class distinctions under socialism.

At the same time, he extensively expounded the contents of the rural question under socialism and principles for its final solution. He also enunciated the creative line of vigorously pushing ahead with the construction of independent national economy to build up the material and technical foundation of socialism and ultimately eliminate national inequality. Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated the great Chollima movement and created the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method, the Tae'an work system and the new system of agricultural management and presented the most revolutionary line and policies for expediting the socialist construction to the maximum. On the basis of a thorough analysis of the pro-

blem of war and peace and anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle he worked out the self-defensive military line and the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel.

Based on the great idea of Juche and rich experiences and achievements gained in the course of his protracted revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung created anew the theories of Marxism-Leninism of our times such as theories on the complete victory and final victory of socialism and the building of communism and set a practical example of their realization in our country.

The problems of the continuous revolution, transition period, proletarian dictatorship and class struggle after the establishment of socialist system were raised and given answers by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, for the first time. The character of social relations and the basic motive power of social development in the socialist society and the ways and means of abolishing all the class distinctions and training the people into men of a communist type are expounded by him in an all-round way.

The concrete ways of eliminating the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry were exhaustively clarified by him.

Furthermore, the problems of regional unit and ways and means for laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism were given correct answers by him.

The great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung solved a wide range of problems from the correlation between the scale of production and the rate of its development, commodity production and use of the law of value and forms and methods of socialist economic management, which are of great significance in socialist and communist construction, to the problems of Party and state building and the building of people's armed forces, the problem of making the superstructure and the foundation perfect and stimulating the former's counter-action to the latter and the problem of the final abolishment of differences between nations.

Proceeding from his far-reaching plan of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the most correct line and policies for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country and is rousing the North and South Korean people to their implementation, thereby accelerating a nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

As seen above, the whole course of the Korean revolution is the course of victories of the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved

Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious course of brilliant victories the Korean people scored in revolution and construction under his sagacious leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, proceeding from the interests of the revolution and the masses of the people, always creatively solved all problems arising in the development of the revolution, holding fast to the stand of Marxism-Leninism and not clinging to ready-made formulas or other's experiences.

At every stage and in each period of the development of our revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung mapped out the most correct lines and policies on the basis of a thorough analysis of the realities and with a deep-going, scientific foresight, and once they were laid down he carried them through to the end in any complex and difficult circumstances with indomitable revolutionary will, unyielding staunchness and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

Believing in the high revolutionary zeal of the masses of the people and bringing it into fullest play Comrade Kim Il Sung lost no time to set another higher goal when one problem was solved and convincingly led them to scale it, thus speeding up the advance of our revolution.

He works with devotion for the revolution and the people, braving dangers and oblivious of his fatigue.

He embraces the entire people in his broad bosom and looks after all their lives with the parental care, always sharing sweets and bitters with them.

The whole course of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung is run through with his ardent love for the fatherland and people, boundless faithfulness to the revolutionary cause of the working class, adherence to the class principle, indomitable revolutionary spirit, thorough realization of the mass line, revolutionary work method and popular work style and lofty communist virtue.

The entire Korean people put infinite faith in the fatherly Leader, so great and affectionate, and, sincerely true to him and trusting their all to him, they have fought through fire and water, single-heartedly following the road indicated by him.

This is not only the case with the people in the northern half of the Republic. The South Korean people, too, fight shedding blood to bring earlier the day when they will live in the warm bosom of the Leader and forge ahead vigorously, holding high the teachings of the Leader, and our overseas compatriots do so.

The entire Korean people have regarded and are regarding it as their highest duty and honour to arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and devote their

all to carrying out the line and policies set forth by him.

The establishment of the Party's unitary ideological system which is run through with boundless loyalty to the Leader and the monolithic unity of the whole Party and the entire people rallied firmly around the Leader was, is and will be the source of our indestructible strength and a firm guarantee for all our victories.

Throughout his revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung has made an outstanding contribution to the world revolution as well as the Korean revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The Korean revolution is a link in the whole chain of the world revolution and the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is closely linked with the struggle of the peoples of the whole world for peace and democracy, for national independence and socialism."** (Kim Il Sung, *Select- ed Works*, Vol. IV, p. 317.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung has exerted all his efforts for the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution as a whole, holding fast to the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the most correct line of overcoming all hues of opportunism and defending the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement, and is invariably struggling for its implementation.

He worked out the strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, the strategy of directing the spearhead of struggle to U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, fighting against its allies and of dismembering U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world and is devotedly struggling to crush the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and develop the revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is making a great contribution not only to the revolution and construction in our country but to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution by giving correct answers to the problems of principle which have arisen internationally at present.

Our Party and people under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung will remain faithful, in the future, too, to our national and international duties to the last and advance vigorously, always holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Victory and glory alone are in store for the Korean people who enjoy the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary cause of the Korean people is invincible.



## Going among Broad Masses in Towns and Villages

In the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung opened up a new, historic stage which marked a great turn in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and communist movement in our country.

The Japanese imperialists intensified the fascist oppression and plunder of the Korean people as never before, while frantically hurrying with their preparations for a war of aggression to tide over the catastrophic economic crisis that had been sweeping their country between the late 1920's and the early 1930's.

As a result, the national and class contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists were aggravated to the extreme, and the workers, peasants and other sections of the broad popular masses were compelled to resist the tyrannical oppression of Japanese imperialism by violence.

At the time when the antagonism between revolution and counter-revolution grew so acute, the factionalists, far from drawing serious lessons from the dissolution of the Korean Communist Party, persisted in factional strife, and most of them succumbed to the reactionary offensive of Japanese imperialism, surrendering, turning their coat or being reduced to philistines in pursuit of an easy life.

The Korean people had gone through many turns and twists in the communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country in the preceding period on account of the absence of a genuine leader who could lead the revolutionary struggle correctly by a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line and strategy and tactics. They, therefore, craved for the appearance of an outstanding leader who would deliver the fatherland and the nation from the crisis, illumine the path for the Korean revolution and lead it to a sure victory.

It was just at that time that Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, most correctly discerned the demands of the revolutionary situation and stood in the forefront of the revolution to lead the Korean people along the road of sure victory.

The situation was very tense when Comrade Kim Il Sung was released from the Kirin prison. The Left adventurist May 30th Riot staged by the factionalists left grave consequences on the development of the revolutionary movement. Following this riot, the

Japanese imperialists and reactionary warlords intensified their brutal suppression of the communist movement, arresting numerous revolutionary people and destroying their organizations.

In this grim situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded it as an urgent task to set forth a correct line of struggle, rehabilitate and readjust the revolutionary organizations, rally and revolutionize the masses, and went among the broad masses in towns and villages to start underground activities on a full scale.

In the summer of 1930, Comrade Kim Il Sung went to Kalun and there he called a meeting of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the most correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line and policy for the victory of the Korean revolution. Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that the character of the Korean revolution was of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and gave a scientific definition of its motive force and objects.

He said that the basic motive force in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution consisted of the working class and the peasantry, its most reliable ally, and petty bourgeoisie and an alliance could be formed with the national bourgeoisie, too. And he made it clear that the objects of the revolution were Japanese imperialism and its accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, and clearly pointed out that our revolutionary task was to overthrow Japanese imperialism, liberate the country and build socialism and communism following the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country and, further, to carry out the world revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

**...We are Korean people and youths. We Korean youth can not merely sit and remain an onlooker to our beautiful land and beloved compatriots, brothers and sisters, being trampled underfoot and persecuted by the Japanese imperialists. We must drive out the Japanese imperialists from the soil of our country, liberate Korea and win independence. We cannot stop only at this, however. We are Communists. Communists cannot leave alone the knavish landlords and**



Comrade Kim Il Sung conducting organizational and political work among the broad masses in order to develop the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and communist movement to a higher stage

capitalists who oppress and exploit the proletarian masses.

**We, therefore, must overthrow the capitalist system and build socialist and communist society, the cherished desire of the proletarian masses. And these two revolutionary tasks are not foreign to each other.... To make the proletarian revolution, it is essential to crush Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea before anything else, and then to build socialist and communist society in our land and carry out the world revolution as well....**

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the realities of our country and gave a scientific definition of the character and tasks of the Korean revolution, its motive forces and objects of struggle.

Thus, the Communists and the revolutionary masses became able to push ahead with the revolutionary struggle unwaveringly towards the correct goal of the struggle indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Also at the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line for the Korean

revolution, which was the creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

**...Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And, Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth.... Therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win the independence for Korea? It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid....**

**The only way is for us Koreans to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged....**

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the only correct revolutionary line run through with the steadfast idea of *Juche* that the Korean revolution should be accomplished by the Koreans independently by their own strength and struggle.

Also, this line was the most thoroughly anti-imperialist revolutionary line implying that the counter-



revolutionary violence should be countered by the revolutionary violence in the national-liberation struggle in colonies and that the armed counter-revolution could be defeated only through an armed struggle.

Further, it was the most correct revolutionary line which defined an organized anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by standing armed forces as the main form of struggle in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people and which was aimed at vigorously expediting the victory of the Korean revolution by effecting, through this struggle, an all-round guidance of all other forms of struggle of the masses of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, elucidating the great line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, clearly indicated concrete ways of implementing the line—how to train nuclear pivots of the armed struggle, lay the mass foundation, accumulate military experiences and so on, first of all.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

**...We should neither overestimate the enemy's strength nor underrate it on any account. To fight and defeat the wicked enemy, we should cultivate our strength quickly.... Of course, we should avoid meaningless conflicts and sacrifices, for we are now in the stage of preparing revolutionary forces. Nevertheless, it is important for us to harden ourselves through actual struggle and also study strategy and tactics.... We cannot merely sit and wait, hoping for victory to come of itself. We must crush Japanese imperialism by force of arms and, to this end, must build up our strength quickly....**

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and all the measures for its implementation clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung were worked out on the basis of a scientific analysis of the bitter lessons of the communist movement and national-liberation struggle of the preceding period and the revolutionary situation in our country and, particularly, they expressed most correctly the aspirations of the masses who were making a violent advance.

At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung not only elucidated the original line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle but also set forth the line of the united anti-Japanese national front to organize and mobilize all the patriotic anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that with the strength of a few Communists alone it was impossible to overthrow the Japanese imperialists and win victory in the revolution, and for victory in the revolution the main forces of the revolution should be firmly built up and, at the same time, all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal forces that were interested in this revolution should be united closely in the ranks of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The line of the united anti-Japanese national front advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a wise line reflecting the ardent aspirations of the patriotic Korean people and was the most correct line which made it possible to organize and mobilize all the anti-imperialist classes and circles to routing and wiping

out Japanese imperialism, the national and class enemy of the Korean people, and thus tip the scale of forces between the enemy and us in favour of the revolution so as to win the decisive victory in the revolution.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung also set forth the line of founding a Korean Communist Party.

In those days the factionalists, prompted by the sinister desire to seize hold of the "hegemony," put up the signboard of "Party reconstruction" and made haste allegedly to found the party each without any preparations for its founding.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that a revolutionary party should be founded on the basis of overcoming those machinations of the factionalists and making full organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party. He instructed that for this purpose it was essential to rear the core elements of worker and peasant origins into Communists and expand their ranks to firmly build up the organizational backbone for the founding of the Party, and overcome factionalism and Right and Left opportunism to achieve the unshakable organizational and ideological unity of the ranks of Communists through the struggle. He also taught that political work should be strengthened among the working people to rally broad sections of the masses in the organizations and lay the firm mass foundation.

The line of founding the Korean Communist Party set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a wise line which he mapped out by analyzing and reviewing the revolutionary situation in those days and the serious lessons of the communist movement in the 1920's and by creatively and most correctly applying and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the building of the revolutionary party in conformity to the specific conditions of the communist movement in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thus clearly indicated the strategic way of developing the Korean revolution as a whole by closely combining and simultaneously pushing forward the united anti-Japanese national front movement and the preparatory work for the founding of the Korean Communist Party with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the axis.

Thanks to the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line for the Korean revolution put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of the Korean people, the Communists and the revolutionary people were able to march forwards unwaveringly, guided by the great revolutionary ideas originated by him.

Having elucidated the correct line and policy for the conduct of the Korean revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized the young Communists and the masses to the practical struggle to put them into effect.

In the summer of 1930, Comrade Kim Il Sung formed the Korean Revolutionary Army with the nuclear members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in Kuyushu of Itung county.

The Korean Revolutionary Army was a political and para-military organization of the Korean Com-

munists formed in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung formulated the political and military organizational system of the Korean Revolutionary Army and dispatched its small groups to vast urban and rural areas.

The small groups of the Korean Revolutionary Army explained and inculcated on the broad masses the *Juche*-motivated line of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the Korean revolution, and, under his leadership, energetically conducted political and military activities in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The formation of the Korean Revolutionary Army by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a correct measure of great practical significance in rearing the nuclear pivots of the armed ranks, in giving them political and military training and laying the mass foundations through the rallying of the broad patriotic anti-Japanese forces, that is, in making preparations for a full-scale anti-Japanese armed struggle and in founding the anti-Japanese guerilla army.

While organizing and guiding the activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung went out personally to farm villages in Changchun, Itung, Huaite counties and other areas to lay the mass foundation of the revolutionary struggle, setting an example in revolutionizing those areas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set up schools in many villages to give revolutionary education to the rising generation and promoted the national and class awakening of the popular masses through diverse mass political activities—discussion and lecture meetings, political training course, issue of revolutionary publications such as newspaper "Bolshevik" and magazine "Nongu" (Fellow Peasants), the activities of art and propaganda troupes, etc.

Heightening the patriotic spirit of the masses and their revolutionary class consciousness in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung gradually united children, youths, women and peasants in mass anti-Japanese organizations on an extensive scale corresponding to their social standings, thereby building up revolutionary farm villages everywhere.

In August 1930 when the suppression of urban revolutionary organizations by the Japanese imperialists

and the reactionary warlords grew more rampant, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came out in a struggle to defend those organizations in disregard of the risks involved.

Braving the constant dangers threatened to him by the enemy's obstinate shadowing and pursuit, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and directed the work of the revolutionary organizations in Kirin, Hailung, Chiaocho, Harbin, Tunhua and many other towns and tided over the created difficulties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung who had been directing the work of the urban revolutionary organizations on the spot, again toured the rural areas from one village to another to guide the activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army and to expand and strengthen the revolutionary positions in the rural areas.

He knew neither fatigue nor rest, he worked day and night.

In the daytime he educated and guided the peasants while helping them in their field work, and at night he would issue revolutionary publications or make a long trip to guide the work of the members of small groups of the Korean Revolutionary Army he had sent out to various districts.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution who fought like this with all his devotion, shouldering the heavy burden of the Korean revolution, enjoyed the infinite trust and respect of his comrades and the masses.

From that time on, his comrades and the revolutionary masses called him Comrade Kim Il Sung (previously Comrade Kim Song Ju). At first they called him Comrade Il Sung (Il for One, Sung for Star) or Comrade Han Byol in the sense that they wished him to be the morning star leading the Korean people out of darkness to the dawn of liberation and, later, renamed him Comrade Il Sung (Il for Sun, Sung for Attainment) in the hope that he would become the bright sun of Korea, as so great a leader of the nation like him could not be compared merely to the morning star.

This was a manifestation of the Korean people's unbounded trust in and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the people and great Leader of the revolution.

(Continued from page 10)

the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule organized and waged 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, upholding the torchlight of the restoration of the fatherland, and liberated our people from the Japanese imperialist colonial yoke of nearly 40 years, that our people have a thriving country of today and an advanced socialist system and lead a happy life with nothing more to desire.

It is only natural, therefore, that the people of all strata in our country from miners working deep underground, fishermen in far away fishing ports, armymen guarding the defence line and farmers in the area along the River Amnok-gang visit Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution where the Sun of the people rose, considering it their eternal spiritual

birthplace.

Standing before the straw-thatched house where the Leader was born, they learn the great revolutionary thoughts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of his leadership and high virtue and firm their determination to remain loyal to the Leader for ever.

Under the rays of the Sun of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, that rose at Mangyongdae, our people firmly rallied around him are advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing. They are blazing the flames of a new revolutionary upsurge everywhere to greet the forthcoming Fifth Congress of our Party with a high degree of political enthusiasm and labour feats.

Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of the 40 million Korean people, will shine for ever with the history of our great fatherland and great people.





## Guidance in Revolutionary Publications

LIM CHUN CHU

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, taught us in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to the following effect:

**...As weapons were to a revolutionary army in winning victory over the enemy, so were publications, an incisive, militant and ideological weapon, to a revolutionary organization in leading the masses to victory....**

He made every effort to write militant revolutionary books, even sparing time in harsh battles.

He personally organized and guided the work of publishing the newspaper "Sogwang" (Dawn) and Monthly "Samil Wolgan" (March First), both devoted to the general affairs of the Korean revolution, and the army newspaper "Chongsori" (The Toll of the Bell) as well as a number of pamphlets.

It was at a meeting held in Nanhutou in February 1936, that mapping out the future of our revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a strategic line of forming a broad anti-Japanese united national front and developing the revolution on the mass basis, of making organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Party, and expanding the anti-Japanese armed struggle deeper into the homeland.

And, as one of the ways for carrying out this strategic line Comrade Kim Il Sung also drew up a plan for publishing political papers and periodicals. In the course of the arduous march from Nanhutou to the Changpai area near the Amnok-gang River via Fusung and Tungkang, he gave himself up to writing books in which he theoretically expounded the character and tasks of our revolution and the duties of the Communists, while making preparations for issuing political papers, an organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and other periodicals.

Thus, on December 1, 1936 Comrade Kim Il Sung published the Monthly "Samil Wolgan," the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, with a view to enlisting all sections of the people into the anti-Japanese united national front. Then in May 1937

he launched the revolutionary army's political paper "Sogwang." (If I remember aright, the name Sogwang meant the dawn of the Korean revolution.) Along with this, he saw that at home Comrade Pak Dal published "Hwajonmin" (Tillers of Hillside Plots) as the organ of the Korean National Liberation Union.

I find it difficult now to remember the content of each article of the newspaper or the magazines. Yet, I think I can remember enough articles to have a correct understanding of the character.

Still now vivid in my memory is the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung printed in the first issue of "Sogwang" under the heading "The Tasks of the Korean Communists."

This treatise was a programmatic document which made a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the prospect of the development of our revolution and the situation prevailing at the time, and, on this basis, clearly outlined the tasks of the Korean Communists.

It served a decisive blow at the factional strife and opportunism which had to be combated and eliminated in the Korean communist movement and marked a new stage in the development of the movement.

"Sogwang" carried Comrade Kim Il Sung's writings on the line of the anti-fascist popular front and on the problem of the anti-Japanese national united front in Korea, the prospect of the Korean revolution and how to face it on our own initiative, the character and motive power of the Korean revolution, the character of the future people's revolutionary government in Korea, the problem of the worker-peasant alliance, the correlation between the international communist movement and the Korean communist movement, and the orientations of the activities of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the Korean National Liberation Union—all devoted to giving an orientation and an ideological basis in the development of the Korean revolution and in the preparation for the founding of a Party.

The paper also offered much of its space for local event reflecting the Korean people's vital demands of life and their fighting slogans and for military correspondence on the activities of the army units. And most of the news and correspondence, too, presented the urgent fighting tasks confronting the people, local organizations and the revolutionary masses.

"Samil Wolgan" was another revolutionary publication different in character from "Sogwang."

It carried in series simple articles giving explanations to the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" which was drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung in person. As these articles explained each point of the programme in an easy manner with illustration, they enabled even those whose level of theoretical knowledge was low to gain a good grasp of it. Most of these explanatory articles on the "Ten-point Programme" of the ARF were also written by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung gave lectures on the programme for two or three hours every day and then on the same night arranged his lecture into an article.

These articles indeed provided ideological food for the education of hundreds of thousands of members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the unorganized masses.

"The Cause of Failure of the March First Movement," "The Cause of Failure of the Independence Army," "The Lesson of the Kwangju Students' Incident," and other articles giving an analysis to the experiences and lessons of the Korean revolution in the past formed the main contents of "Samil Wolgan."

Besides, "Samil Wolgan" enriched its columns with articles "On the Internal and International Situation" and "The War Exploits of the Revolutionary Army and the Assistance of the People to the Revolutionary Army."

"Hwajonmin" is characterized by dealing with the urgent problems of the people at home.

Many of its articles were devoted to setting forth before the people urgent fighting slogans in each particular period, such as "Appeal to the Boys Groaning under the Rule of Japanese Gangs-



Monthly "Samil Wolgan" (March First), the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung

ters!" "Japan Preparing for World War," and "Oppose the Forest Conservancy District System!"

The leading articles appearing in "Hwajonmin" were reprints of Comrade Kim Il Sung's articles carried by "Sogwang", "Samil Wolgan", and other publications.

"Chongsori", an army weekly, dealt chiefly with the life within the army units.

Most of its columns were devoted to the articles written by our guerilla fighters and their correspondents on self-criticism of their shortcoming in standing duty or political study as well as on their good example in these matters. The weekly also carried explanatory articles: "What Is Socialism?" and "What Is Capitalism?"

Comrade Kim Il Sung personally examined the contents of all these publications and gave detailed guidance even in orientations and forms of compilation.

He always emphasized that the publications should retain partisanship, class spirit, popular spirit and militancy and taught us that in writing for the masses of the people an article, however short it may be, should be easy to understand and written in such a way as to impress and encourage them.

Once there appeared two articles in "Chongsori" under the captions: "Why I Joined the Guerilla Army?" "Never Shall I Get Flurried Again



in Any Battle." They were written by members who had barely learned the Korean language, hence they were not without shortcomings both in content and composition.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had read through the articles in manuscript and told their authors with great satisfaction in the following vein:

**...What impressed me strongly in your articles was the frankness with which you wrote them. There are some misspelled words and ambiguous passages, but such shortcoming can be remedied with the progress of your learning. An article should be written with frankness in easy style familiar to the masses. But this frank feeling cannot be conjured up or produced artificially. You should always write with frank feelings....**

He had personally checked and improved their articles before sending them for publication in the paper.

Once a comrade in the secretariat wrote an article for "Chongsori" under the heading: "The Sound of a Bell in China Proper." But in the article he failed in some respects to analyze problems with an independent view as a Korean Communist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally examined the article and changed the heading to read "Struggle of the Paluchun Army, an Army of the Sons and Daughters of the Chinese People." Then to complement the original content of the article which dealt only with the northward expedition of the Paluchun Army, he added some passages expounding the aim of the Korean and Chinese people's revolutions and our tasks, and made it an article of strong appeal, rousing our people further to the revolution.

Having improved the manuscript in this manner Comrade Kim Il Sung returned it to the author and said to this effect:

**...We should reconcile our works to realities. We should analyze every problem from the standpoint of the Korean Communists. The heading you gave your article and some points of the content might lead to weakening the readers' spirit of independence. I think it is better to change the heading to "Struggle of the Paluchun Army, an Army of the Sons and Daughters of the Chinese People" in order to make its content more easy to understand. What about this!...**

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's profound and correct guidance, our revolutionary publications were always able to do their part as an incisive revolutionary weapon equipped with high partisanship, class spirit, popular spirit as well as militancy.

What is still fresh in my memory is the fact that many of articles carried in our publications were devoted to putting up timely and militant slogans before the people.

Right after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, many militant writings were printed in "So-

gwang" and "Samil Wolgan" in succession under the headings such as "Come Out against Conscript and Draft!" "Oppose Forced Delivery, Fight for a Two-to-Eight System of Tenancy!" "Oppose the Oriental Development Company Which Exploits the Korean Peasants!" etc. And "Hwajonmin" published many articles encouraging the masses to struggle. "Oppose the Forced Cultivation of Flax!" was one of them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung wrote many articles even when we were in difficult conditions or our units were on the march. He also set a fine example to us in writing.

In Matangkou Comrade Kim Il Sung worked hard to write and edit, denying himself of sleep and rest. Although in this camp he devoted much of his time to training us, he found time for writing articles for "Sogwang", "Samil Wolgan" and "Chongsori" and editing them. He had to sit up late into the night when all were asleep or wake up before daybreak.

Not only did he write many articles. He also made a persistent effort to train a number of good penmen from among the guerilla fighters.

He usually gave definite themes and the concrete orientation for writing to the comrades in the secretariat and the other political workers, and, when they failed to do the task, helped them with patience until they completed it.

Thus, in the Matangkou secret camp many comrades became able to write for "Samil Wolgan" or "Sogwang" articles on the anti-Japanese struggle in our country, for example, "The Lesson of the Kwangju Students' Incident," "The Cause of Failure of the Independence Army," etc.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave planned guidance to the rank and file in writing articles.

At the time each company had an agitator who was concurrently in charge of correspondence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung would say at the meetings of these agitators to this effect:

**...You should not think writing is difficult. You had better help your company members write, first of all, about their everyday life in their companies, not about a matter they know little. Everybody can write if he wants to write about his comrades who are exemplary in standing duty, in handling arms or in studies. Give them subjects familiar to them and continue to help them, and they will become good writers....**

After his instruction "Chongsori" was filled with articles written by the correspondents and ordinary members of companies.

Besides, newsflashes in those days were issued in a prompt and militant way. Early one morning, for instance, a comrade of the Guards Company made an outcry about his "lost" gun when another comrade had carried off by mistake. The fact was immediately satirized by

a newsflash under the heading "'Lost Weapon' Outcry Shatters Morning Silence!" which remains ever fresh in my memory.

The newsflashes published promptly in this manner served as a means of educating the guerillas.

To the printing Comrade Kim Il Sung paid no less attention than to the writing and editing.

He always directed primary concern to ensuring the working condition of those engaged in printing.

The printing house in the Matangkou secret camp was provided with two good mimeographs, stencils, papers, and printing ink and other necessary instruments and materials. It could print not only periodicals but many kinds of pamphlets, leaflets and slogans.

This printing house in the thick forest was built under the great concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As for the mimeographs, one of them was bought from Tokyo, Japan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung assigned the task of procuring a mimeograph to Comrade Pak Dal. It was possible to procure it in the neighbourhood, but he had some one in Japan to buy a mimeograph in Tokyo so as to evade the attention of the enemy in the Hyesan district.

The mimeograph brought from Tokyo, the heart of the enemy's country, served as an incisive weapon of revolution to expose and denounce the aggressive nature and crimes of the enemy.

That is why he always emphasized that in whatever adversity we should protect our mimeographs and other printing equipment and materials even at the risk of life and in this regard he himself set examples on more than one occasion.

It happened in August 1940 in Spangrintze, Antu county.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was then staying there accompanied by the workers of the printing house and the Guards Company. One day, he instructed the workers to pack up in order to move to another billeting area. Then he walked up first to the entrance to a road.

There Comrade Kim Il Sung found out the enemy stealthily closing in from all sides on the secret camp.

The thick morning fog prevented our sentries from spotting the enemy just before their eyes. It was a critical moment.

Leaping quickly behind the trunk of a dead tree he shot the enemy and rushed back to where the workers of the printing house were.

The packing was still going on at the printing house. He ordered the workers: "Move northward, leaving not a single leaflet behind." And, critical as the moment was, he set out with one of the mimeographs on his shoulder shooting at the approaching enemy soldiers with his Mauser as he went. Presently the alarmed comrades of the

Guards Company rushed to the scene and took over the mimeograph from him almost by force and one of them shouldered it.

Protecting Comrade Commander and other comrades who were carrying the property of the printing house they broke through the enemy's encirclement.

This event made us more deeply realize how Comrade Kim Il Sung cherished our revolutionary publications and the printing house.

Not a sheet of stencil, not a sheet of paper, not a tin of printing ink used in the printing house was obtained without the shedding of the blood of our comrades-in-arms who brought them through enemy's strict cordon. There were occasions when the revolutionary comrades were injured or lost their lives for a sheet of stencil or a tin of the printing ink.

That was why he used to say to Comrade Kim Yong Guk and other comrades of the printing house in the following vein:

**...Every sheet of paper and every gram of ink are permeated with the blood of our revolutionary comrades. They were got by our comrades at the risk of their lives. You comrades must, therefore, strive hard to save even a single sheet of paper and use it more effectively....**

In those days nothing was more difficult than to obtain stencil paper and printing ink.

In order to prevent even a sheet of stencil or a tin of ink from reaching us guerillas, the Japanese imperialists strictly prohibited their public sale; only public organs whose mimeographs were registered were allowed to buy them.

This obliged us to get help of children of those affiliated with the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland—the members of the Children's Corps—who could buy some sheets of stencil paper at this or that shop, pleading: "We are asked by our teacher...." But in case their trick was found out, the children were subjected to the enemy's cruel torture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to obtain printing materials also through those employed in the enemy organs.

In order to cope with such difficult situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung also assigned the printing workers with the task of manufacturing ink or roller on their own.

To carry out the task the comrades of the printing house racked their brains at their spare time to devise a method of manufacturing ink. It was by no means an easy job. But, after repeated failures, they succeeded in producing it.

They set a tin cowl over the burning pine branches to collect soot and, using the soot mixed with alum and petroleum, produced good printing ink.

Then they managed to reproduce damaged rollers by means of boiling them in glue and casting them in a definite mold.

Whenever there was an assault upon a city,



some of the guerillas were especially assigned to the task of obtaining printing materials.

It was also very difficult for us to obtain regularly enemy's newspapers which provided important materials for our publications.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, while getting them through local organizations, assigned this task to Comrade Kim Dong Gyu.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu collected enemy's newspapers and data through his underground activities in the localities, Comrade Chong Dong Chol, member of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, was sent to Singalpa where he procured newspapers regularly (but they were back numbers, about a month old) for the guerilla units.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had all these papers made into scrap-books classified into different sections, and, based on these materials, he wrote incisive, militant article exposing and denouncing the enemy. He also saw that guerillas, too, utilized the books for reference in their writing.

In this way the guerilla units continued to put out revolutionary publications despite difficult conditions.

Besides the periodicals issued once a week or once or twice a month in fairly large numbers, there were printed many pamphlets, propaganda material and leaflets.

To cite only those books whose subjects are still vivid in my memory: "The Tasks of the Korean Communists," "The Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," "Problems of Leninism," "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Anthology of Revolutionary Songs (Volumes I, II, III)," "Anti-Fascist Popular Front," "Left Adventurism and Right Opportunism," and "Reader of the Peasants."

Comrade Kim Il Sung also directed profound attention to the distribution of our publications.

The newspapers, magazines and booklets were not only circulated within the guerilla units, but spread all over Western Kando through the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the extensive areas of the homeland through the organizations of the National Liberation Union. They also enjoyed a wide circulation even among the neighbouring guerilla units and the units of the Independence Army and the National Salvation Army in southern Manchuria.

Like in our units, these publications distributed through the organizations were generally popular with their readers, who vied with one another in reading them.

People who got a copy of our newspapers, magazines or booklets did everything to drink in their contents like a thirsty man drinks water. They urged each other to read it quickly, circulating it until its letters became dim, and when letters became illegible they rewrote them in Chinese ink.

Thus each copy of our publications which were imbued with his profound solicitude and passion grasped the hearts of Party members and the masses, yielding a great material power.

Especially in the units the publications were mental food of our guerillas and a weapon for their ideological remoulding.

I still remember clearly an anecdote of a recruit who had corrected his mistake through the newspaper reading and become a model fighter.

The recruit dozed over his sentry duty. But he was not convinced of his mistake even when the political instructor of the company talked to him about it.

So, the political instructor reasoned with him seriously as instructed by Comrade Commander and then asked a correspondent to help him write his sentiments for "Chongsori". In the course of writing an article which he captioned: "Why I Dozed on Sentry?" the recruit came to realize his mistake. He wrote it from the standpoint of self-criticism admitting that his dozing on duty was much akin to "handing over his unit to the Japanese imperialists." This article carried by "Chongsori" not only came to him as a great impact but also greatly stimulated many other guerillas. After that he became a model in all work and discharged his sentry duty with great devotion.

One day, when a weak comrade was told that his turn of standing on sentry had come round, the recruit volunteered to take this man's place so that he might take a rest. The correspondent of the company, noting this fact, wrote an article in praise of the recruit's exemplary deed and published it in "Chongsori."

The recruit took great pride in this. He gradually made himself a fine fighter sparing no efforts for the sake of his comrades and his company.

In this way, each copy of "Sogwang" or "Chongsori" armed us with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and helped one correct one's shortcomings following the other's fine examples.

It was particularly among the masses of the people that "Sogwang," "Samil Wolgan" and the booklets played a great role. For the people who had been at a loss which way to go, they heralded the dawn of the fatherland and served as the sound of a bell calling them to struggle.

These revolutionary publications thus provided the orientation and methods of struggle and the confidence in victory to the guerilla fighters as well as to the revolutionary masses affiliated with the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

They also helped some people, who had been suffering from the deeply rooted aftereffects of factionalism and opportunist influence, to take a correct path firmly, and laid a firm ideological basis for the growth of new and powerful core detachments of the Communists.

The publications armed large numbers of Communists with the great revolutionary line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his scientific strategy and tactics and united them into the unified system of organization under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. At that time they had no clear grasp of the correct ways for carrying out the revolution of our country, and had been acting separated from each other.

The role of our revolutionary publications was not limited to this.

The correct strategical and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his lofty patriotic ideas introduced in articles of the newspapers and magazines could open the tightly sealed hearts of stubborn nationalists and religious men and help them out of the wrong course and take the path of revolution.

It has been widely known that an old man who was the head of Chongdogyo believers in many counties in Western Kando underwent an ideological change in the course of reading the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and our revolutionary publications and had all the believers under his influence join the Association and render active support to our guerilla units.

The fact that a unit of the Independence Army in southern Manchuria joined our guerilla units, is another example of the influence of the revolutionary publications run through with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Formerly there was Pak Dong Cho who was in the leading post of the Independence Army in southern Manchuria. He was a die-hard nationalist hostile to us, alleging that "the Communist Party is a wicked horde that does not work to restore the fatherland but merely to communize all." (He said this because he was affected by the enemy's false propaganda about the 'joint ownership of property and wives'.)

He did realize his wrong idea after he studied the revolutionary publications including Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise on the tasks of the Korean Communists and the "Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland."

And coming to the conclusion that "General Kim Il Sung is really a national hero who indica-

tes and follows the correct line of restoring Korea and liberating the people," he immediately joined our guerilla units together with his unit.

As seen above, the revolutionary publications put out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle opened a broad road for the development of our revolution.

They made for the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Party by uniting the Communists around Comrade Kim Il Sung and training them, gave a clear direction and a weapon of struggle to the broad masses of workers and peasants and laid a firm foundation for the anti-Japanese united front to unite all anti-Japanese persons from whatever sections of life.

Today in our country tens of, hundreds of kinds of periodicals and various kinds of books are published in hundreds of thousands or millions of copies which serve as an incisive ideological weapon of the Party and a powerful means of arming our Party members and the working people with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This has been made possible because Comrade Kim Il Sung not only personally launched and developed the organ of the Party "Chongro" (the predecessor of the present Rodong Shinmun) immediately after liberation, but also showed profound solicitude in every respect to train the men of the press, ensure their working conditions and firmly build up the material and technical foundations for the publishing and printing work, and he gave concrete guidance to the publishing work, personally indicating the orientation of the compilation of our publications.

Thanks to such leadership and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, today our publications always grasp the hearts of millions of readers as militant publications with strong partisanship, class spirit and popular spirit, inheriting the brilliant traditions of the revolutionary publications in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and are read by them with admiration.

That is why whenever I read Rodong Shinmun and other publications of ours I do feel boundless joy and pride.



# A Great "Monument" of Self-Sustenance

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"The metal industry, particularly ferrous metallurgy, is of tremendous importance in speeding up technical reconstruction of the national economy and reinforcing the foundation of the country's independent economy. Unless we produce and supply a large quantity of iron and steel, it will be impossible to manufacture an enormous volume of machinery and equipment and carry out construction work on a large scale.**

**We should readjust and expand existing iron and steel works and make better use of various metallurgical facilities.... And a new steel works should be built to process the dust ore abundant in the West coast areas."**

The great programmatic task set forth at the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was carried out successfully and today the Juche-oriented metallurgical bases of our country have been consolidated still further.

Last year saw the completion of the first-stage project of the April 13th Iron Works, one of the biggest metallurgical bases, which produce iron with our own strength, techniques, raw materials, fuel and equipment.

This is another great victory our people have won on the road of struggle for carrying out the far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung for consolidating the independence of our metallurgical industry.

## GREAT BLUEPRINT

It was on April 13, 1968 when spring was approaching. The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had mapped out a great plan for building another Juche-oriented metallurgical base in the country came in person to the spot to select the site for a new iron works.

Treading rough mountain paths up and down, crossing hills he looked for the places to be the sites of the factory and the workers' dwelling houses and fixed them in fine places at the foot of hills, close to a river.

Though so busy with state affairs, the Leader visited the construction site as much as four times in a little over a year after he came there to select the site of the iron works.

Every time he came he carefully probed the blueprints of construction and its progress and gave high praise to the labour feats of constructors, giving minute directives as to the orientation and methods of the factory construction.

And, saying that the constructors should be made to live without any inconvenience he paid attention to their life and even to the supply of their side dishes. Later, he personally sent buses for commuters and T.V. sets and various kinds of musical instruments necessary for their cultural education.

The April 13th Iron Works was thus built under the wise guidance and profound care of the Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had long before worked over his plan for

building Juche-oriented big modern metallurgical bases.

Even during the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the image of today's fatherland. He taught to this effect: **"How nice and happy it will be if we build a society free from oppression and exploitation on the land of our country with its beautiful mountains and limpid streams and tap its abundant resources of our own and all of our people come to enjoy a free and plentiful life! Herein lies the ultimate goal that we are now fighting for at the cost of our blood...."**

And in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland which he personally worked out in May, 1936, the Leader pointed out that **"...the national industry, agriculture and trade shall be developed smoothly,"** making

clear his great plan for building an independent national economy in the fatherland which would be liberated some day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, returned to the motherland in triumph after defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists.

Days had passed since he returned in triumph to the homeland, but he seemed to be oblivious of his visit to his home place Mangyongdae which had been held dear to his heart all the time during the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

A few days before the Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on October 14, 1945, Comrade Kim Il Sung drove towards the Kangson Steel Works.

Mangyongdae was within a hailing distance from the road he was running towards Kangson. But for the sake of the cause of revolution, the Leader, who valued the destiny of the fatherland above his life, went straightly to the Kangson Steel Works to meet workers there, without dropping in at Mangyongdae, and roused them to creating the metallurgical bases from the stand of Juche.

The Leader's far-seeing plan for developing the industry on the stand of Juche was carried out in the post-war days in an all-

round way.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the original, basic line of the post-war socialist economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with the simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, and guided the socialist revolution and socialist construction standing in the van of struggle and unfolded a bright blueprint for further strengthening the independence of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

No sooner had the gun fires of the war stopped than the Leader visited the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Works which lay in ashes and taught the working class there that they should rehabilitate and expand their plants into large modern metallurgical bases, bigger and finer than the former ones, with our own techniques, materials and strength.

Then the following year, giving his on-the-spot guidance to the March 10th Iron Works the Leader exhorted the workers there to solve the problem concerning the techniques of granulated iron production by all means to turn out more steel with our own raw materials and fuel.

In order to increase iron production with raw materials and fuel available at home, the Leader

also had the institutes for the studies of the relay steel heating method, ball ore and iron cokes established and intermediary trial factories and trial furnaces built and provided other conditions for the scientific research in metallurgy.

Upholding the Leader's teachings wholeheartedly our heroic working class and scientists completed the methods of producing iron and steel in strict reliance on the resources of our raw materials and fuel, overcoming difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the unbending fighting spirit with which the anti-Japanese guerillas, in unrestricted loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung, fought to the end falling ten times, a hundred times but rising each time, until they won victory.

As a result, ball ore and iron cokes were introduced into production, and such Juche-oriented metallurgical base as the April 13th Iron Works was newly built to produce large quantities of iron with our own raw materials and fuel.

## MOLTEN IRON, PRODUCT OF LOYAL HEARTS, FLOWS OUT

Our constructors, who were loyal to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The April 13th Iron Works has been newly built with modern equipments. It demonstrates the indomitable revolutionary spirit and militant stamina of our heroic working class boundlessly loyal to the Leader





and filled with a resolve to carry out his far-reaching plan for building a new metallurgical base from the stand of Juche, displayed unrivalled heroism in the construction of the April 13th Iron Works.

They made a deep study of the on-the-spot teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the policies of the Party to make them their flesh and blood, striving hard to arm themselves firmly with the Party's unitary ideology, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Determined to light even a bit the burden of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who was so eager to make the people enjoy a happier life, the constructors worked hard befitting the true body-guards and death-defying corps of the Leader.

Each time they met difficulties and bottlenecks, they rose with redoubled courage to carry through the order of the Leader to the end unconditionally as the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were boundlessly faithful to him did.

The designers in charge of the first process of the construction of the iron works which would be conducive to consolidating the independence of iron industry of the country, formed a shock brigade and, working together with constructors, drew up in only two months the blueprint which would take them one year and a half to complete.

Aware that to speed up the construction of the factory as early as possible meant giving death blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors indulged in new war provocation and bringing earlier the great revolutionary event of national unification, they displayed from beginning collective heroism, tiding over all difficulties and hardships.

Despite the biting cold and snowstorm of winter days the young constructors of the fourth company continued with their work in knee-deep muddy water, struggling with the on-coming tide of the sea.

They rose as one man in the

hard battle singing the revolutionary song and pushed ahead with the construction work. Thus the pumping stations for supplying water to the factory were built within the set time.

The chimney builders also worked with a mettle of removing the mountains and blocking the oceans.

At a rainy mid-night, though they were ordered several times to stop their work and take a rest by functionaries, the young constructors of the first company did not come down chimneys but kept on working.

Saying that if they could not overcome such a minor difficulty they were not worth the genuine body-guards and death-defying corps of the Leader, the constructors hurried with their work with added vigor.

The workers who were assigned ground concrete work devised a new pile mallet and completed in seven days the ground concrete work in stead of the planned 50-odd days.

Encouraged by the exploits of constructors the workers of machinery factories who were to supply the equipment of the plant sent varieties of equipment to the plant one month ahead of schedule.

The workers in charge of building furnaces, the hearts of the iron works, fulfilled their task far ahead of schedule.

In this way the constructors who were boundlessly and singleheartedly loyal to the Leader completed with our own strength, techniques, materials and equipment, in a little over 6 months, the construction of the first-stage project of the iron works which would require three to four years on the standard plan. It was a miracle.

The first-stage project was nearing completion. It was on July 8 last year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the spot for the fourth time to encourage the constructors.

He personally climbed on the top-stand of a furnace and care-

fully watched the movements of furnaces built by our working class, and highly praised the constructors for having built them at the fast speed of Chollima.

The Leader talked with the constructors for long hours, teaching the directions for the second-stage project of iron works. He also fixed even the date of the opening ceremony and personally gave the name to the iron works.

On the day of the opening ceremony the constructors were honoured with state citations and presented with gifts sent from the fatherly Leader.

Twelve days after the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited, the iron works equipped with modern facilities started producing molten iron with the raw materials and fuel of our country. Since then the plant has turned out molten iron without hitch, though it operated without trial production.

Today the steel-makers there, loyal to the Party, are moving ahead vigorously at "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, with a firm resolve to capture without fail the steel height of the Seven-Year Plan before the Congress of victors, the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They introduced into production 30-odd technical innovations including the streamlined arrangement of the time of ore charging, and increased iron production over twice with existing equipment and wherewithals.

Thus they broke the old rated capacity and have been overfulfilling their plan every month since the factory went into operation. As seen above, the April 13th Iron Works has become another asset for consolidating the foundation of the independent national economy, as one of the Juche-oriented powerful metallurgical bases built under the great plan of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for producing iron in large quantities with the raw materials and fuel abundant in our country.

## Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Warm Love and Parental Concern for the South Korean People

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is always thoughtful for the South Korean people who are groaning under the colonial, fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors; he devotes all his energy to deliver them from the present predicament as soon as possible with fatherly love and care.

Respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"We cannot merely look with folded arms at the miserable plight of our compatriots in South Korea and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity. As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty."**

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been more grieved than any one else on the country's division and national split caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea, and done his all for the earliest liberation of the South Korean people and the unification of the fatherland, while leading successfully the revolution and construction in the northern half of our Republic since the liberation.

Seeing that the revolutionary base was consolidated politically, economically and militarily in the northern half for the earliest unification of the fatherland, he clearly showed the correct line and concrete ways and means of organizing the revolutionary forces in South Korea and unfolding a more powerful popular anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle there.

He is leading the revolution and construction of the northern half with a far-reaching plan for rebuilding and rapidly developing all fields of politics, economy and culture in South Korea and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated living of the people there after the country's unification.

He never has a factory built in the northern half or a production index set without thinking of our poorly-clad and hunger-stricken fellow-countrymen in the South.

On October 10, 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung visited

the Kiyang Tractor Factory where he instructed the workers to increase production of tractors so as to be able to send 50,000 of them to the South Korean countryside in the future when the country is unified.

On April 1, 1961, visiting the February 8th Vinalon Factory under construction, he told the builders to erect a first-class plant of its kind in the world so that the poorly-clad people of South Korea will be able to share attractive and durable vinalon cloths.

His grand plan for the building of the fatherland is permeated with his lofty will to make the South Korean people enjoy a happy life together with the people in the northern half of our Republic.

Respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is invariably directing parental concern for the South Korean people to ease their misfortunes and suffering as far as possible.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"In the northern half there has been laid the foundation of an independent economy and built powerful heavy and light industrial bases.... We earnestly wish all the valuable wealth created by us is used for the rehabilitation of the South Korean economy and relieve the South Korean people from poverty."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung's parental concern for the South Korean people finds its concentrative expression in the measures to rebuild the bankrupt South Korean national economy and to stabilize the life of the South Korean people in distress, which were taken at the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held in 1960.

At the Session the fatherly Leader took the initiative to adopt a decision on the reconstruction of the ruined South Korean industry, which brought forward a measure to construct with our own equipment and techniques such factories as: large ferrous metallurgical combine, water-power station, cement plant, machine factories, fertilizer plant, sheet-glass factory, staple fibre mill and so on.

Besides, he had the Session take a measure to send machines and materials needed for afforestation and water conservancy and for rebuilding the devastated South Korean agriculture, such as tractors, trucks, bulldozers, excavators, cement, timber, iron and steel products. The list also included 40,000-50,000 draught animals to be supplied every year, mother-ship for processing and other kinds of fish-



ing boats badly needed for the development of the fishing industry and even materials needed for repair of fishing ports.

His warm care for them is not limited to these.

In March 1964, a relief measure was taken on his suggestion as to annually supply gratis to the South Korean people groaning under the misgovernment of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, 300,000 tons of rice, 100,000 tons of steel, 1,000 million KWH of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, cement, timber, machinery, etc.

All those measures are an expression of the deep concern and love of Comrade Kim Il Sung who intends to recover the South Korean national economy from the ruin caused by the U.S. imperialists and relieve the poorly-clad and hunger-stricken South Korean people.

The fatherly Leader's concern about the life of the South Korean people has been as deep and warm as ever since the liberation, whether our life was easy or hard.

In May 1957, when food crisis swept throughout the South Korean countryside putting almost half of the peasantry in foodless condition and on the verge of starvation Comrade Kim Il Sung was so grieved at their miserable plight that he ordered to take a measure to supply them with 100,000 *sok* of cleaned rice gratis.

As a matter of fact, our food condition was not yet enough and to spare at that time. Nevertheless, the Leader took the measure to portion out our food among the South Korean peasants in order to relieve them from the brink of starvation even though the people of the northern half might undergo hardships to a certain extent.

Each time the South Korean people greatly suffered unprecedented drought and flood and other natural calamities, Comrade Kim Il Sung, being anxious about their life, took measures to supply a huge amount of relief goods such as rice, textiles, shoes, cement, etc.

In September 1959, when a heavy storm and flood attacked the southern half killing thousands of South Koreans and deprived nearly 800,000 sufferers of houses and farm lands leaving them on the verge of death, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the Relief Committee for Sufferers in the Southern Half and took every possible means to send relief goods including 30,000 *sok* of rice to the brothers in the South.

In August 1958, on the initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Cabinet decided to make free supply of 150,000 *sok* of cleaned rice, 5,000,000 metres of textile goods, 10,000 tons of marine products and 4,000,000 pairs of footwear for the relief of millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed and hundreds of thousands of vagrant orphans and child beggars in the southern half. He also took a measure to take over all the vagrant orphans and rear them in the northern half and issue state scholarship to the youth and students who come over to the northern half in search of the opportunity of studying.

In January 1959 when the poor South Korean people

ple and unemployed were about to be sold as life-long serfs for capitalists and plantation owners of Brazil, Paraguay and other countries by the traitorous South Korean puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, our fatherly Leader extended a warm helping hand to those people; a proposal was made to take over them in the northern half of our Republic, give jobs and the opportunity to study according to their ability and hope, and a stabilized life.

His solicitude and concern for the people of the South are indeed immeasurable. Particularly, unfathomable is his concern about the revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea valiantly fighting against U.S. imperialism and its stooges in the teeth of hard ordeals.

He highly praises and always remembers the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are heroically fighting for the South Korean revolution and the country's unification.

Setting a high value on the noble life and merits in struggle of Comrade Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Unification, and of Comrade Choe Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Province of the same party, who had fought for the sake of the South Korean revolution and the country's unification until they were executed by the enemy, he saw that both of them were awarded the title of Hero of the Republic and that grand memorial services were held throughout the country.

The honour and concern given them by him was a high acknowledgement of, and the expression of his deep trust of, all the revolutionaries and patriots of South Korea.

The fatherly Leader's favour is indeed immeasurably high.

All the above measures taken by him have not been realized because of the obstruction of U.S. imperialism, the sworn enemy of our people, and its stooges, but the fatherly Leader's love and concern is alive in the hearts of the entire South Korean people giving them an inexhaustible strength and hope, dauntless spirit and courage.

The South Korean people who have become keenly aware through their actual life of the past twenty-odd years that they cannot get rid of the present predicament, nor can they realize the unification of the country before the liquidation of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, are unyieldingly fighting along the path indicated by him with boundless adoration for and respect towards Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the Sun of the nation who shows warm love and concern for them, and a clear path for the South Korean revolution to follow.

Saying "Beloved father Premier Kim Il Sung does much favour to the people," they further express their feeling towards the Leader: "His warm love and concern is beyond the power of our ten million pens.

"How can the warm love and great concern of Premier Kim Il Sung be compared only to the height

## "Comrade Kim Il Sung Is One of the Outstanding Leaders of the World Communist Movement"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, has made and is making an immortal contribution to the development of the revolution of our country as well as to the international communist and working-class movements and anti-imperialist, national-liberation movement for more than 40 years ever since he set out on the revolutionary struggle in his early years.

That is why hundreds of millions of the world peoples express the absolute trust in and the feelings of unlimited reverence towards Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as "one of the most outstanding Marxist-Leninists ever produced by our times," "the sun illumining the road ahead of the revolution and construction" and "the distinguished and brilliant Leader of mankind of the world."

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The idea of Juche which is the essence of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a great idea which opened a new era that the communists and the revolutionary peoples advance along the road of independence and self-sustenance; it brightly illumines the road ahead of their victory.

Wilfred Burchett, Australian journalist and writer, said: "The Juche line set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung—this is the only correct road and the wisest road everyone should follow in the intern-

of the mountain or the depth of the sea!"

A young man of South Korea said, "Premier Kim Il Sung is our Sun and our banner. Because he is with us, the 40 millions breathe and grow up, Korea advances and the revolution is victorious. So, it is my greatest happiness and immeasurable joy to fight to the last moment of my life for Premier Kim Il Sung."

Thus, they are resolutely struggling against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with an indomitable fighting spirit, regarding it as their greatest honour and happiness to devote their lives for their Leader in all adversities, and are doing their best to arm themselves with his great revolutionary ideas.

ational communist movement and the anti-imperialist struggle."

Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, remarked:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of Juche and independence will greatly inspire the revolutionary people of the world in their struggle, not to mention Korea."

K. Bessamba, in the letter addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung in the name of the Mauritanian students studying in Mali, pointed out that the brilliant, victorious advance of the Korean revolution which turned Korea into a powerful socialist state with the solid foundations of the independent national economy takes root on the great idea of Juche which Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and outstanding Leader of the world revolution has created, developed and enriched in the course of more than 40 years of revolutionary struggle. He went on to say:

"...Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of Juche—independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence—is the great revolutionary idea which enables the people to wipe out once and for all imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and leads the world revolution on the straight road to victory."

The revolutionaries and peoples of the world highly praise Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "Let

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges make desperate attempts but they can never shake the burning aspiration and dauntless determination of the South Korean people to entrust their destiny entirely to the great Leader and to be faithful to him, nor can they make them give up their struggle.

The day is not far off when the South Korean people, together with the people of the northern half of our Republic, will be able to live a happy life in the unified fatherland under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.



Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in all Fields of State Activity" in which his idea of Juche is defined. They say that it is the "great programme for advancing the socialist construction and socialist revolution in Korea and a historical document indicating the genuine direction which the revolutionary peoples and the peoples of the socialist countries should follow," a "text-book for world politicians," a "guide and a joint programme for struggle of the peoples of all countries in the world."

Iraqi paper "Bagdad Observer" carried the full text of the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, with the following introductory remarks:

"Especially in his report His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the socialist revolution, newly put forth the fundamental questions of principle for guaranteeing the complete victory and final victory of socialism and gave an all-round clarification and a scientific definition to them on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory and his rich practical experiences.

"The report of His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, is the greatest Marxist-Leninist document of our times which clearly indicates the road of the complete victory and final victory of socialism to the progressive people of the world who are marching toward the consolidation of national independence and socialism. It also is a brilliant document of classical significance which systematized and synthesized superb lines of the revolution and construction."

Basing himself on his keen insight into the present international situation and the world strategy of U.S. imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out in a correct way the lines, and strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle and lighted the correct road of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle.

Eldridge Cleaver, head of the delegation of the Black Panther Party of the U.S.A., said as follows:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung created the traditions to be inherited by great strategists and stands in the van of the struggle for the liberation of all mankind. He set forth the correct line for the final defeat of fascism and imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, in our era."

The students of the Alexandria University looked round the book exhibition of our country held in Cairo and said in an excited tone that Premier Kim Il Sung's strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle is a dagger to the U.S. imperialists and a more powerful weapon than rocket to the fighting revolutionary peoples.

The revolutionary peoples and anti-imperialist fighters of countries in the world speak highly

of the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" as a "historical document more precious than gold which clearly indicates the road of struggle to the world revolutionary peoples," an "encyclopedia of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle" and a "work of the theoretically and practically highest standard the modern world has ever seen." They also extol with an unanimous voice his treatise "Great Anti-imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," calling it a "programmatic line all the revolutionary people on the three continents should follow in their anti-imperialist struggle," a "valuable document full of profound and new propositions and lines" and the "beacon lighting the road for us to follow."

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung's strategy of the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle implying that all the countries making revolution join in mutilating U.S. imperialism, now evokes great support and sympathy of the world revolutionary peoples.

Ewald Kadjibena, member of the Executive Committee of the South West African People's Organization, citing the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"the peoples of the countries making revolution should join efforts to tear left and right arms from U.S. imperialism, tear off its left and right legs and behead it eventually everywhere it stretches out its crooked hands of aggression,"** stated:

"This strategy of the revolutionary struggle is the great fighting programme for us people of small countries who should fight by themselves holding fast to the idea of Juche.

"The strategy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is a scientifically-motivated strategy which enables us to further strengthen and develop into a new stage the unity between the peoples who are truly making revolution under the present situation and fight and smash world imperialism not in word but in deed. Imperialism can not but tremble in fear of the great power of the revolutionary strategy, because the strategy hit world imperialism at a sore place, that is carrying out the piecemeal strategy."

The Executive Committee of the Arab Students' Union in Rumania wrote in its letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung: "The great strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle set forth by you serves as a programme of struggle, a true text-book of revolution and an unerring guide of struggle for the oppressed peoples and revolutionary peoples of the whole world...valiantly fighting for the liberation and freedom of their countries."

The Asian and African students studying in

Iraq pointed out in their message to Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"Your strategy of letting small countries join in mutilating U.S. imperialism is a revolutionary and sublime strategy of struggle which gives firm conviction of victory to the revolutionary peoples of the world who have risen up in the anti-imperialist struggle and a great and brilliant strategy of our times which enriched the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism."

Today Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoys absolute trust and high respect of the revolutionaries and the revolutionary peoples of the world because of his outstanding leadership of the revolution and construction in our country and his distinguished contribution to the development of the international communist movement and world revolution.

Comrade Fidel Castro, the outstanding Leader of the Cuban people, said: "Comrade Kim Il Sung is one of the most distinguished, outstanding and heroic socialist leaders in the present world. His history is one of the most beautiful histories a revolutionary serving the cause of socialism is able to write."

P.L. Lakhanpal, Chairman of All-India Democratic Party and Editor-in-Chief of the "Evening View," said:

"I say without the slightest hesitation that Comrade Kim Il Sung is the greatest, the dearest and the most beloved Leader the world has ever produced."

We learn from the history of great philosophers, learn from great generals and learn from great writers, great social reformists and great thinkers and great humanists. But have we had such a leader as Comrade Kim Il Sung who is possessed of all of the best things those people possessed?

"He has become the greatest, brilliant military commander and strategist in the world for the great achievements he gained during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and for an annihilating defeat he inflicted upon the U.S. imperialists.

"He has become one of the greatest economic reformists for he has most quickly turned Korea, once a backward agrarian country, into one of the most highly developed countries in the world in a short period after the war. He has become the prominent Leader of socialism because of his founding of a proletarian state which enlists the entire people in the state affairs and makes functionaries faithfully serve their people. He has become the greatest socialist theoretician who has been found in no age nor in any country, because of his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea....

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is the man of world-wide fame and his influence will be lasting for centuries....

"All people and all nations learn from what he said."

The Pakistani paper "Daily News" pointed out that Comrade Kim Il Sung actively leads the national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, saying: "He is one of the outstanding leaders of the world communist movement."

The Editor-in-Chief of the Mauritius paper "Mauritius Bridge" mentioned:

"Marshal Kim Il Sung is the morning sun which rises in the East shedding the golden rays of revolution to give a new hope and ambition to the sons and daughters of the Asian, African and Latin American countries."

The Syrian paper "Al Saura" wrote:

"Indeed, Premier Kim Il Sung is the sun that brightly illumines the road to the liquidation of all things that are obsolete and to the building of socialism and communism amid the fierce class struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces in the era of storm, in the era of struggle that the strong tide of revolution surges like flood, and a beacon that imparts new hope, courage and confidence to the hearts of the people who are living in misery and distress.

"The glowing sun throws its brilliant rays not only on the Korean peninsula but also on all places on the globe."

The Lebanese paper "Al Yom" said as follows:

"With his brilliant works known to the world Comrade Kim Il Sung has now become one of the leaders who has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism.

"That is why he enjoys boundless reverence and respect from the 40 million Korean people as well as hundreds of millions of peoples who are waging a revolutionary struggle in various parts of the world.

"It is natural that today the world people should look up to Comrade Kim Il Sung as one of the outstanding and great leaders of the international communist movement, the national-liberation struggle and the international working-class movement."

It is the greatest honour and pride for our people to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their Leader, who is highly regarded and trusted by hundreds of millions of peoples of the world as the most prominent Marxist-Leninist of our era and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

Greater victory and glory alone are in store for our people who are marching along the one road of victory indicated by him, rallied rock-firm around our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.



# In the Benevolent Bosom

LI SAM CHAE

If you go in towns and villages of Japan where the Korean nationals reside you will see fine Korean schools built. Each of these schools bears the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, reverently hung in its facade and the national flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fluttering over its roof. There you will hear ringing voices of the children of our compatriots reading the books of Korean language.

At these Korean schools where the national spirit, patriotic stamina and optimism of the heroic Korean people are fully exhibited and where harmony and animation prevail, our younger generation are growing stoutly as the future masters of the socialist fatherland, as the national cadres boundlessly faithful to the Leader. Their proud appearance gives great pleasure and pride to every heart of the Korean nationals in Japan.

It is entirely thanks to the warm affection and solicitude of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the life-long desire of our compatriots in Japan for the education of their children has been realised and the road of study opened widely for their children.

\* \* \*

The Koreans in Japan had suffered severely from illiteracy and ignorance as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism. After liberation, out of the burning desire not to hand over their bitter lot of the past to their children, they set up schools by themselves and enforced democratic, national education to teach our language and letters to them.

As a result, Korean schools appeared everywhere in Japan teaching our language and letters as well as the history and geography of the fatherland and the number of students increased rapidly.

The national education, however, was not without a hitch and the schools were not always uneventful. The vicious U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who have an ambition to invade Korea wildly schemed to suppress and rub out the national education of our compatriots in Japan, regarding it as a thorn in the flesh.

There was a time when the struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan was undergoing a sore trial and many difficulties lay in the way of national education. Just at that time the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, expressing grave apprehension as to the fact, indicated to the Koreans in Japan a broad avenue to the most righteous struggle and victory and brightly illumined the road to be followed by the education of rising generations. And then he sent the education aid fund and scholarship amounting to over 121,090,000 yen in April 1957 for the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan.

The education aid fund and scholarship remitted by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the compatriots in Japan from the difficult time when the fatherland set out to fulfil the Five-Year National Economic Plan up to this date amount to more than 9,117,310,000 yen.

The huge sum of education aid fund and scholarship frequently sent by the fatherly Leader clearly shows his great affection and profound concern for the overseas compatriots and their sons and daughters!

Our compatriots and their sons

and daughters who receive the education aid fund and scholarship remitted by Comrade Kim Il Sung, more keenly realize the warm affection and lofty virtues of the fatherly Leader who has been so deeply concerned for the misfortunes and pains of the overseas compatriots and devoted his all to save them from distress to this day since he set out on the revolutionary struggle in his early years. They are also more deeply moved by his paternal solicitude recalling the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle when he had clothes made, with the precious money permeated with the love of Mother Kang Ban Sok, for the Korean children who went hungry in rags in the high and steep mountains of East Manchuria, an alien land.

How our compatriots in Japan and their sons and daughters who in the past had suffered the colonial, national discriminations with no one to look to for help could even imagine so affectionate hands!

The education aid fund and scholarship filled with the paternal affection and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung are a sure guarantee for the successful democratic, national education of our compatriots in Japan and the source of their strength and confidence in their struggle for the right to national education.

Thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader, Korea University, the highest institution for the democratic, national education of our compatriots in Japan, was erected in the central part of Musashino, Tokyo, to earn world-wide fame. And in remote village Tsunoi, Totodori Prefecture, where only five households of our compatriots reside, too, a Korean school was built, and the democratic, national education is conducted in Iejima, an iso-

lated island, which was far removed from civilization.

With the affectionate hands of the Leader reached to them, the sons and daughters of our compatriots in Japan receive the scientific and democratic national education based on *Juche* at the excellent modern schools with bounty for schooling, stipends and scholarship and grow up healthily with nothing more to desire in the world.

Impressively looking back to his happy school life at the Korea University under the warm care of the Leader, a Korean in Japan said as follows:

"The fatherland and Leader sent huge education aid fund and scholarship several times during the years of my study at Korea University alone and sent many congratulatory messages, silk banners and various gifts with the best wishes on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Korea University.

"Not only that, the Leader has sent all sorts of books, textbooks and visual teaching materials of the motherland and numerous national musical instruments and apples and chestnuts with the fragrance of the homeland and even various kinds of canned goods....

"One day when each of us students received a bagful of native apples and chestnuts sent by him,

we sent up shouts of joy 'Oh! Apples of the fatherland!' 'Chestnuts of the fatherland!'

"We were overwhelmed with deep impressions and more keenly realized the fatherly love of the Leader, rubbing the fruits against our cheeks.

"It reminded us of the fatherly love shown by the Leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. In December 1933, commanding a guerilla unit Marshal Kim Il Sung attacked and wiped out the enemy near Liangshuichuantzu. Among the spoils were Korean apples. The Marshal had the apples sent to the foreign-born children in the guerilla base, who had never seen the native apples. Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **...Many of the children in our bases have never set foot in their homeland, not to mention seeing our famous Korean apples. There is not food enough to fill their stomachs. Give the apples to them and they will have a taste of their homeland....** And he gave the children all the apples including those his men offered to him.

"Having concerned for us growing up in the far-off alien land, the fatherly Leader takes warm care of us sending us apples and even chestnuts of the homeland. In no age, in no country has there been found such a benevolent and gracious Leader as he!

"How happy we are. Thanks to

his fatherly love, we spent school-days with no worry about school and living expenses at cosy dormitories and schools well-equipped with all facilities for study. On top of it, we received monthly scholarship."

Certain Kim who lost his parents in his childhood has become a full-fledged worker of the Chongryon, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, after graduating from Korea University, the highest institution of national education.

When he received the diploma of Korea University he was wrapped in great emotion. He said with choked voice.

"I do not feel lonesome. There is the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung for me." Indeed, for the entire Korean youth and children in Japan there is the benevolent bosom of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung who takes care of them with keen fatherly affection and spares nothing to give them the ample opportunity of learning and hopeful future.

Thanks to his affectionate solicitude, more than 10,000 sons and daughters of our compatriots graduated from the Korean high schools and Korea University in the past ten years and became full-fledged workers of the Chongryon, reliable builders of the socialist fatherland, and today some 40,000

The Korean students in Japan are glad at the news that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, sent funds of educational aid and stipends to them





children of our compatriots study to their hearts' content at schools of all levels.

Aware that they receive the most advanced democratic national education when many Japanese youth and students can hardly study in their own country and those in South Korea are denied learning, the entire Korean youth and students in Japan as well as their parents, bearing deep in their minds the favour of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them joy and happiness, are burning with a resolve to repay him for his paternal care with loyalty.

Such feeling is shared by the entire Korean educational workers and all our compatriots in Japan.

Upholding the educational policy of the Government of the Republic, which is the embodiment of Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche* and his revolutionary educational thought, and under the guidance of the Chongryon, they have established the well-organized system of democratic national education from kindergarten to university and exerted all their efforts to educate and train rising generations into able national cadres who are true to the Leader and equipped with knowledge, virtue and sound body, thus registering great successes in their work.

The Korean educational workers and students in Japan are vigorously unfolding drives for creating model collectives of teachers, model classes, model branches and model education associations, and through these drives, they are more firmly rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and have made a great contribution to the carrying out of the tasks of the Chongryon.

Highly appraising the achievements made by the Korean educational workers in Japan, the fatherly Leader accorded to them high honours of the state and awarded to them the "Title of the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the D.P.R.K." on the occasion of the 20th birthday of the Republic, and even sent them a message of congratulation.

In the message Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The tremendous achievements our country has made in the past under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic include the valuable exploits performed by you who have fought displaying unparalleled patriotic devotion and creative enthusiasm for the eternal prosperity of the Republic."**

What a high honour and great encouragement this is? Basked in such a warm solicitude shown by the respected and beloved Leader, the hearts of the Korean educational workers and students in Japan are filled with a feeling of unrestricted gratitude for and loyalty to him, with the national pride in having him as the Leader and living and struggling under his leadership.

Mankind has its time-honoured history and the world has many countries but they know no such a great leader of people as Comrade Kim Il Sung who pays so meticulous concern to our compatriots abroad and their children.

...  
Dear Leader, you favoured all our compatriots,

You've brought  
Everything  
To our nation,  
To us all.

By dint of you  
Could we restore  
Our fatherland.

By dint of you  
Could we regain  
Our language  
And our letters.

By dint of you  
Could we retrieve our lost youth,  
Have a bright future  
And brilliant hope.

This is a sacred song the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan have dedicated to the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung; it expresses their unshakable faith in his wise leadership and lofty virtue and reflects the unanimous pious desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to continue to march along the path charted by the Leader in any adversity.

## Militant Solidarity to the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle of the African People

On the occasion of the "day of freedom of Africa," the Korean people extend militant solidarity to the African people who are fighting to finally liquidate the imperialist colonial system on the African continent and win a complete liberation and freedom of this continent and warmly congratulate them on all their achievements in this struggle.

There were only three independent countries in Africa before World War II, but now more than 40 countries shook off the cursed colonial fetters and won independence.

The dawn of a new age has been ushered in on Africa called a "dark continent" for centuries and the last "wall" of imperialism and colonialism in this continent is crumbling.

These revolutionary changes are the outcome of the bloody struggle the African people waged against the imperialist aggressors for long years.

The peoples of many countries there smashed imperialist colonial rule and won national independence and have scored many achievements in the struggle to consolidate the national independence and build up the national economy and national culture under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle. They are vigorously advancing toward a new victory.

A number of newly-independent countries in Africa including Algeria and Guinea which are forcefully marching toward the prosperity and development of the countries, freed from imperialist colonial yoke, took and are taking resolute measures to do away with the economic footholds of the imperialists by nationalizing companies and

enterprises owned by foreign imperialists.

In many countries the military bases of the U.S. and British imperialists were abolished, the aggressors are forced out of their territories and the "peace corps," the agents of the notorious CIA of the U.S. imperialists were expelled.

The peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) and many other countries are waging a vigorous struggle to win freedom and liberation with arms in their hands, dealing decisive blows to the imperialists and colonialists. They have already liberated the vast area of their territories from the colonialists and are expanding the success achieved in the struggle.

The peoples of South Africa and Zimbabwe are strongly fighting against all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

The anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle fiercely flaring up on the African continent is a sacred liberation struggle of the peoples of this region who have been oppressed and ill-treated; it is a great struggle to cut off the last line of world imperialism.

Upset by the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle of the African people, the imperialists and colonialists led by U.S. imperialism are desperate to maintain their old position and regain their lost position in this region. They manoeuvre without prudence to shackle again the peoples of newly-independent countries resorting to new colonialism.

The U.S. imperialists supply Portuguese and other old colonialists and their puppets with a great deal of weapons and munitions in an attempt

to put down the liberation struggle of the African people and whip up the white racist rulers of South Africa and South Rhodesia to harsh apartheid against the natives.

They drag even the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of South Korea, their most faithful dogs, into a campaign against the national-liberation struggle of the African people. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique dispatched "guerilla experts," as instructed by its master, in collusion with the racists in South Africa and South Rhodesia in their vicious machination to oppose the struggle of the African people.

The U.S. imperialists penetrate into newly-independent countries and interfere in their internal affairs with "aid" as a bait, and bribe and whip together the reactionaries to more frequently stage the reactionary military coup in some newly-independent countries. By doing so, they attempt to sway these countries to the Right and distract them from the anti-imperialist front one by one.

Not only that. They intensify the reactionary ideological and cultural offensive against a number of countries using the "peace corps" and under the cloak of "African crossroad plan" to paralyze the spirit of national independence and revolutionary consciousness of the peoples there, instil the U.S. worship, anti-communism and national nihilism into them and spread Yankee's immorality and depravity among them while committing sabotage and wrecking acts under the signboard of "peace."

All this shows in all its nakedness that the U.S. imperialists are the most

villainous enemy of the African people.

Though the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism run amuck to check the surging liberation struggle of the African people, the day will not be far when they are forced out of this continent once and for all and the just cause of the African people for freedom and liberation will surely emerge victorious.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

**"Imperialism is a moribund force whose days are numbered, whereas the liberation struggle of the peoples is a new force which aspires for the progress of mankind. There may be uncouth difficulties and obstacles and various turns and twists on the way of the liberation struggle of the peoples, but it is the inevitable law of the development of history that imperialism is doomed to ruin and the liberation struggle of the peoples is sure to be crowned with victory.... The U.S. imperialists will definitely be forced out of Asia, Africa and Latin America by the liberation struggle of the peoples."**

The Korean people who are fighting to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the country, firmly rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the revolution, will actively support and encourage, in the future, too, as in the past, the African people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and independence and for the creation of a new life.



# April 19th Uprising and the Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle of the South Korean People

The April Popular Uprising which swept the whole land of South Korea in April, 1960, ten years ago, was an eruption of pent-up wrath and indignation of the South Korean people at the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, and a popular anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation resistance of the people who rose up in the fight for freedom, liberation, a new politics, a new system and a new life.

The colonial fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges has reduced South Korea to a land of darkness where terror and massacre prevail and imposed on the South Korean people intolerable lack of right and poverty and dissatisfaction and discontent on the part of the masses of the people reached the zenith.

Particularly the invincible vitality of the socialist system established in the northern half of our Republic under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exerted a great revolutionary influence on the South Korean people and inspired them vigorously to the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Looking up to the northern half of our Republic as the beacon of their hope, the South Korean people had waged a stubborn struggle to wipe out the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and, their stooges, Syngman Rhee puppet clique and to establish a new politics, a new system and a new life. At last in April 1960 the South Korean people rose up in a popular uprising.

The popular uprising stricken out by the mass struggle of the citizens of Masan against the fraudulent election enforced by the Syngman Rhee puppet clique on March 15 that year swept all parts of South Korea. It was participated by millions of South Korean people, youth and students, workers, peasants, intellectuals, medium and small traders and industrialists and even the aged and teenagers.

Shouting at the top of their voices such slogans as "Resign, Syngman Rhee!" "Down with the police state!" "Let us restore the trodden democracy!" in all parts of South Korea, the masses of resisters waged a bloody struggle over a month, breaking through a forest of bayonets of the enemy and at the end toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"The massive Popular Uprising in April 1960, in**

**which students and youth of South Korea constituted the main force, overthrew the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the old minion of U.S. imperialism. This was the initial victory of the South Korean people's struggle and dealt a staggering blow to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.**

**"The collapse of the puppet Syngman Rhee government signified, in the first place, the bankruptcy of all its anti-popular policies and the notorious 'march north' clamour.**

**"In this heroic struggle the people in South Korea demonstrated the revolutionary mettle of the Korean people, gained valuable experiences, learned valuable lessons and were greatly enlightened politically.**

**"After the April Popular Uprising, the situation in South Korea rapidly developed in favour of the revolution and the morale of the masses, fighting against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for the independent peaceful unification of the country, surged higher." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 236-237.)**

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the April Popular Uprising showed that a wide segment of the masses of the people can crush any bulwark of the imperialists, if they rise up as one in firm unity in the struggle against the oppressors, and that the victory can be won only by the decisive struggle of the South Korean people themselves.

The uprising not only dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialist colonial rule which imposed only disasters and misfortunes on the people in South Korea, but also clearly proved that with no brutal oppression can the enemy stem the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people. It was a new turning point in the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the people in South Korea.

But, the April Popular Uprising, despite of the heroic struggle of the youth, students and people in South Korea, failed to crush completely the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fruits of their struggle were usurped by another stooge of U.S. imperialism, because of non-existence of a revolutionary Party and lack of organization in struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, greatly alarmed by the surging mass struggle of the people in South Korea after the April Popular Uprising, installed their new puppet, Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters, and enforced bloody military fascist dictatorship in an at-

tempt to prop up their crumbling colonial rule.

The historical lesson of the April Popular Uprising teaches us that a revolutionary struggle will be victorious only when it is participated by the broad masses of workers and peasants under the guidance of a revolutionary Party and it must be a thoroughly anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle.

After the April Popular Uprising the political awakening of the youth, students and the people in South Korea rose higher and their revolutionary advance also was conspicuous.

The uprising of youth, students and people in South Korea which lasted from March 24 to June 3, 1964, to foil the machination of Japanese militarist reinvansion and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi quislings, the struggle in August 1965, the struggle against "June 8th unfair election" in 1967, and the popular struggle of the youth, students and masses of the people against the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for "amending the constitution for the third presidential election" in 1969—these powerful revolutionary advance dealt another heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, and shook the colonial rule of the enemy to its very foundation.

Ten years have elapsed since the April Popular Uprising. But the lofty desire of the April 19th has not yet been realized and the plight of the people in South Korea is going from bad to worse as days go by.

Owing to the military fascist terrorist rule of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters who under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism usurped the fruits of the bloody struggle of the April 19th fighters, today South Korea has been turned into a land of darkness where all sorts of democratic freedom and rights are trampled upon, a humanbutchery where mass terrorism and massacre are committed, a living hell where poverty and hunger prevail and into a big prison without bars.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are perpetrating fascist atrocities in South Korea; they arrest, imprison and slaughter revolutionaries and patriots en masse. Their frantic machination to unleash a new war in Korea has become more reckless.

The U.S. imperialists are viciously attempting to maintain their colonial rule even one day longer through a "long-term power" scheme of the traitor Pak Jung Hi, their most faithful stooge.

All this stirs up the South Korean people's greater discontent with and resistance against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"Through their bitter experience of over 20 years, the South Korean people realize ever more keenly that they must not harbour any illusion about the U.S. imperialists and that only when they smash the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys completely by all-people resistance, can they achieve freedom and lib-**

**The April 1960 massive popular uprising of the South Korean people with youth and students as the centre overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime and dealt a heavy blow to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. Photo: Seoul citizens rising up against the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Syngman Rhee clique**





eration and regain their lost people's power." (The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism, p. 80.)

Having chosen struggle rather than waiting death on the crossroad of life and death, the people in South Korea are actively unfolding everywhere various forms of active anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included.

Looking up to and unrestrictedly adoring as the Sun of the nation, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the prominent Leader of the revolution who, taking upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, has most straightly led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and glory for more than 40 years from the dark days of Japanese imperialism's colonial rule up to this date, South Korean revolutionaries and the broad sections of the patriotic people including workers, peasants, youth, students and intellectuals are waging an unyieldingly stubborn struggle even in the face of the enemy's tyranny, looking forward to the northern half of our Republic ever-prosperous and thriving under his wise leadership as a beacon of hopes with a fervent desire to live under his direct leadership in the unified fatherland.

While expanding and strengthening their underground revolutionary organizations including the Revolutionary Party for Unification, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea are courageously fighting against the enemy in towns and villages, underground and in mountains, even in prisons and at murderous courts, upholding the line of struggle for South Korean revolution and the unification of the country laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The South Korean revolutionaries are conducting a vigorous political propaganda among the masses of the people, instilling into them the revolutionary thoughts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and firmly rallying them around him. They are unfolding a vigorous struggle to frustrate the war policy of the enemy and their fascist tyranny, thus having struck terror into the enemy and thrown them into utter confusion; they assail the enemy armouries to wrest weapons, mete out severe punishment to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, raid on the enemy military trains and cut off their "commanding communication lines" and "guard telephone lines."

Encouraged by the valiant struggle of the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea, the people of various strata are waging an intenser mass struggle against the colonial and military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the rights to existence and democratic freedom.

The struggle of youth and the masses of the people in South Korea who rose up under the banner of anti-fascism and democratization against the plot for long-term power being hatched by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique backed at the instruction of U.S. imperialism has turned the whole land of South Korea into fiery crucible of resistance against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Keeping abreast with the powerful struggle of youth and students for democratization against fascism which swept South Korea the workers all over South Korea are out in the struggle for wage rise, the improvement of labour conditions, etc. And an active struggle is being waged by peasants and other sections of the people:

Among the various forms of active struggle of the South Korean people are: a mass struggle being incessantly waged by tens of thousands of Korean workers employed in the organs of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army against the national persecution and exploitation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors; the struggle of the South Korean peasants against the land expropriation by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique; the struggle of youth and students in South Korea who are opposing and rejecting the forced conscription and military training; and the struggle of the South Korean press men denouncing the enemy's brutal oppression of the press.

The struggle of various sections of the South Korean people grows in scope. While increasing its organization and militancy, it is developing with its spearhead directed to U.S. imperialism.

At present the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, are desperately attempting to baffle the ever-surging revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people. This, however, only arouses deeper indignation among the South Korean people and hastens the doom of the enemy.

Only victory and glory are in store for the South Korean people who firmly armed with the revolutionary thoughts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the prominent Leader of the Korean revolution, are advancing forward upholding the strategic and tactical line for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland indicated by him.

The South Korean people, firmly rallied under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, will wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, by all-people resistance and brilliantly realize historical cause of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the country.

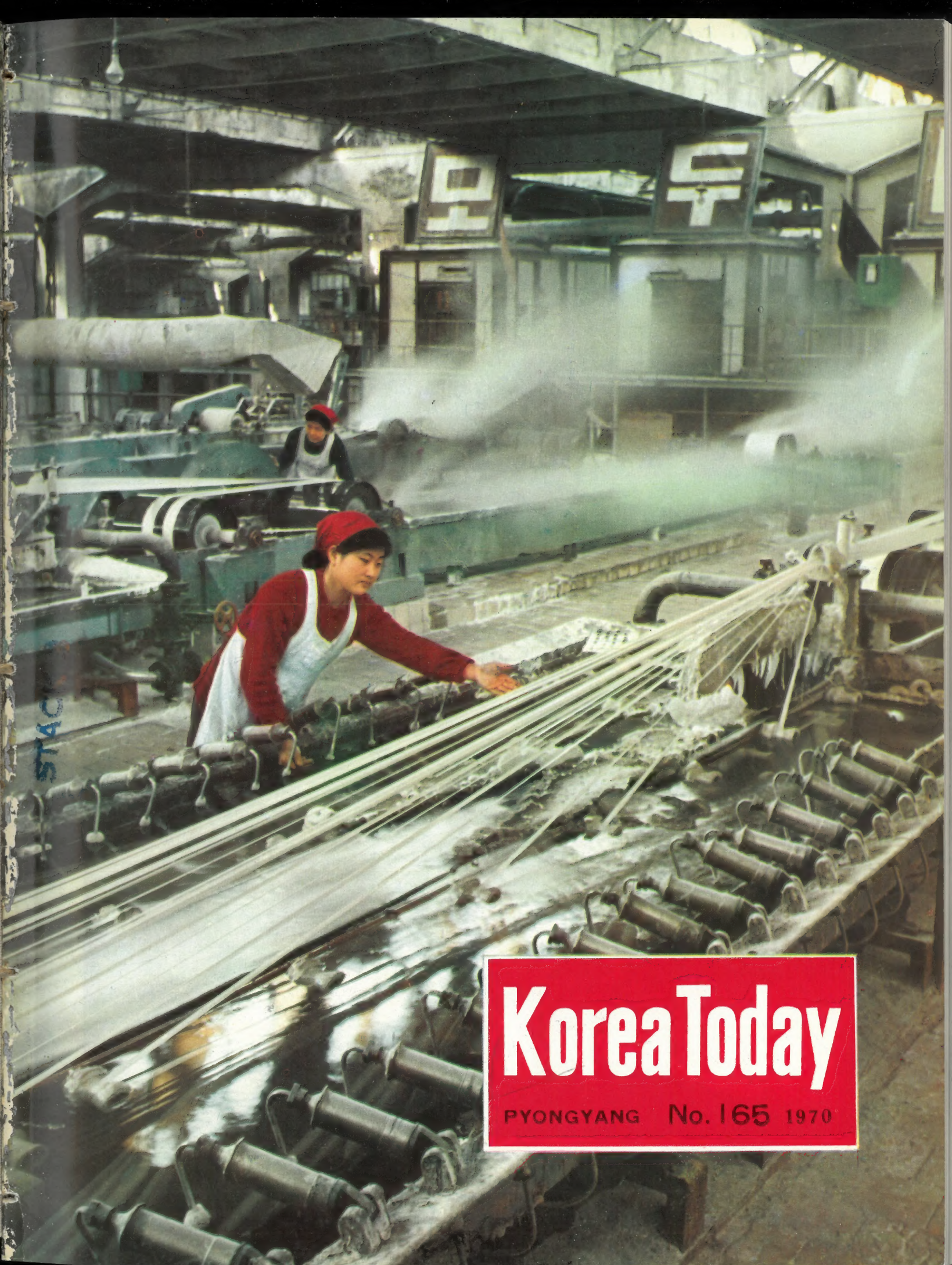
The day will surely come when they will lead a happy life in the affectionate bosom of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.



Tractor drivers pushing ahead preparations for rice transplanting with a resolve to hoist the victory banner on the grain height of the Seven-Year Plan





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